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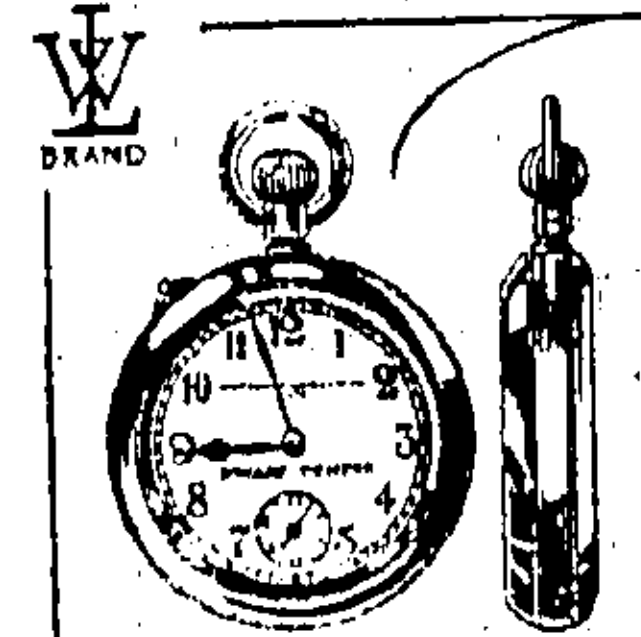
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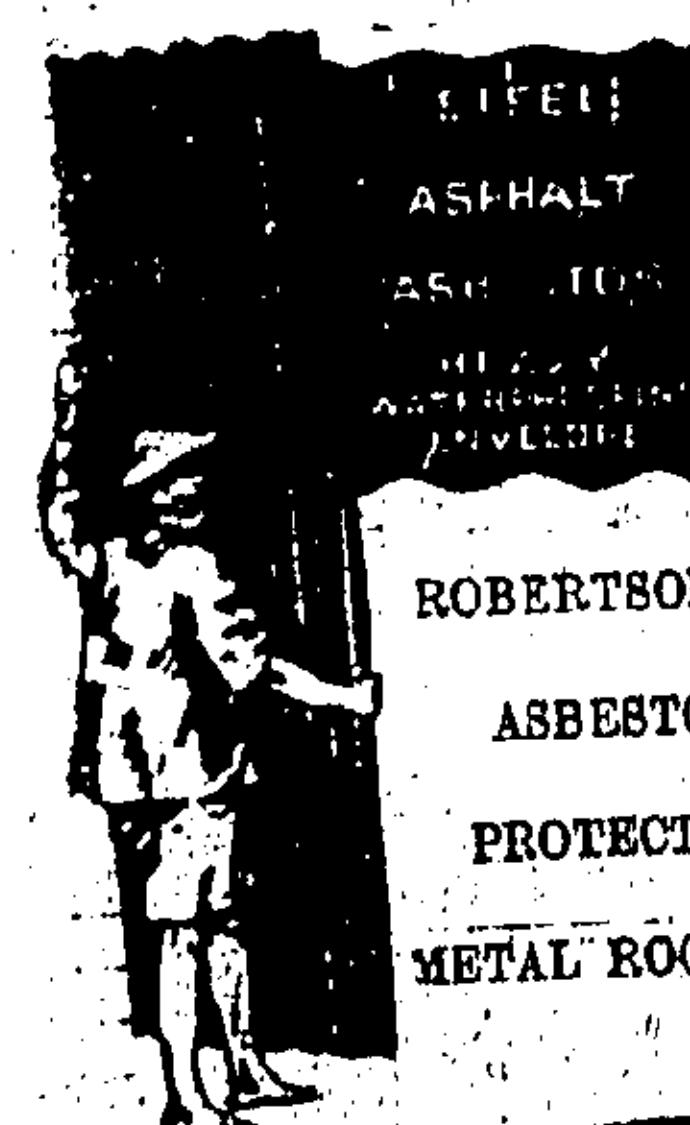
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GIRL BANDIT.

"BRAVEST OF THE WHOLE
BAND."

QUEEN OF GOLD PAGODA.

More news has been heard of the twenty-year-old Amazon of whom a report was published some months ago in the "China Mail." Reputed to be even more bloodthirsty than her husband—the chieftain of the gang—is a girl bandit leader who holds sway at the Gold Pagoda Hills, not far from Kongmoon.

Not only is this girl a bandit. Their gang is on very good terms with the natives of the adjoining locality—a very desirable factor from the point of view of outlaws in Kwangtung. When the alleged anti-Red troops retired from Kongmoon in the face of an invasion sent from Canton, the people of her district feared that disorderly troops might indulge in plunder while passing through. It is reported by one who was close by that the chief and his young wife made it their business to signify to passing troops that their tributary vassals were not to be molested. They even went further to the extent of posting guards to see that their wishes would be respected.

The heroine is said to have once been one of the unfortunate women of Macao where her husband came to know her while he was enjoying a holiday incognito.

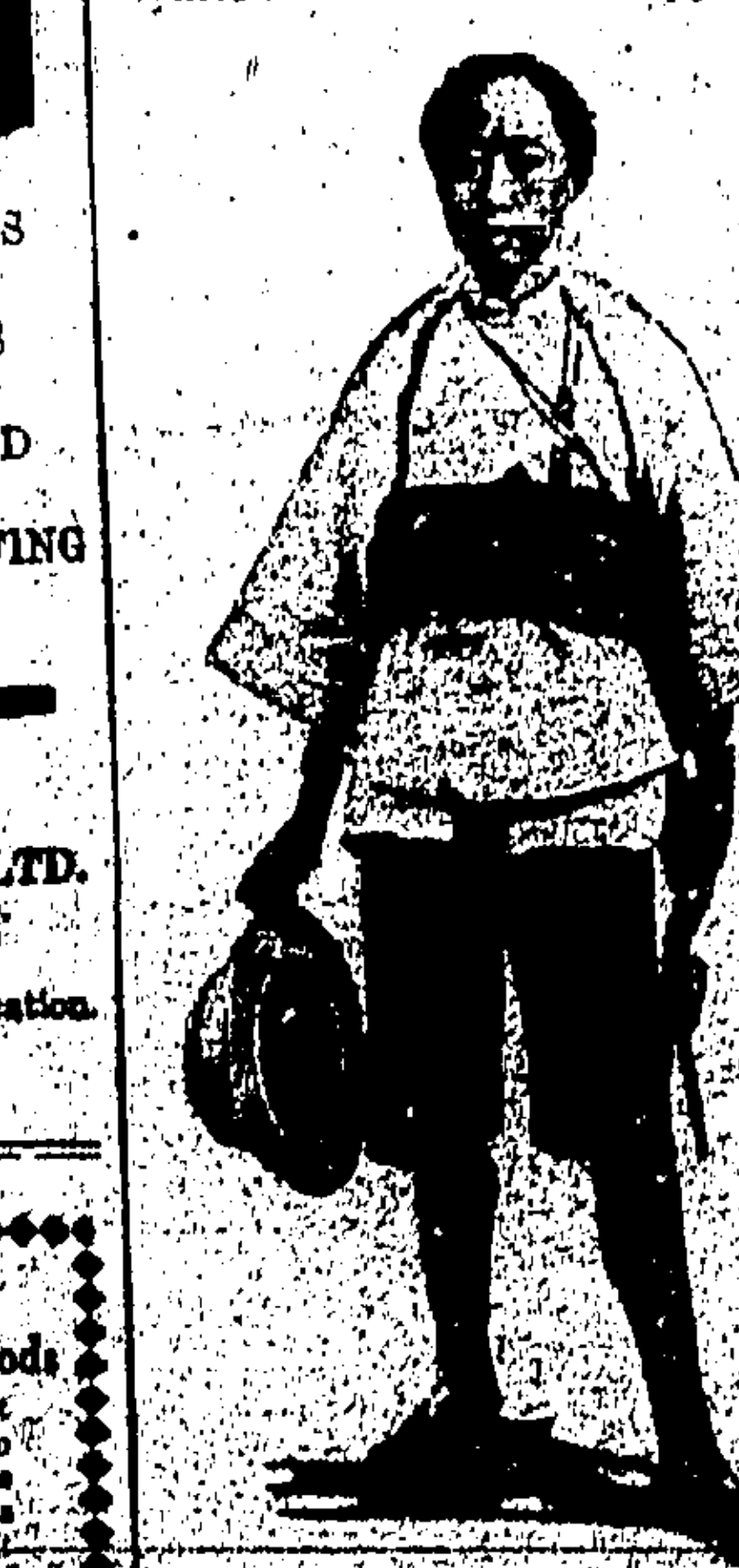
She personally commands one of the six divisions in her husband's camp and she holds the admiration of all for her conspicuous bravery. This virtue—if it can be classed as such—was discounted by her ferocity which knew no bounds when she was thwarted. Bloodthirsty tales have been associated with her name since she took to the life of the hills a few years ago.

Four girl bodyguards attend her and the picture reproduced is believed to be one of them, specially posed for the daring photographer. There are thirty horsemen in the band, in addition to the rank and file.

Of the picture, the most striking fact is that the jacket is cut on very recent fashion and that the equipment is that of a regular soldier. The wide sleeves and the curve at the hem of the outer coat are both attributes of the smart young Cantonese woman. The brand new felt hat combines both "swank" and service. The shoes are of "graduate" cut—a style which originated in Shanghai about two years back. The dark stockings and the pair of shorts came into popularity with the military officers of Chan Kwang-ming.

Like most Cantonese bodyguards—of both sexes—she carries a Luger (or Mauser) pistol (with butt) and the weapon is held by a strap. The pouches on the hip contain clips of cartridges for Lugers or Mausers but above the belt is a smaller one for holding ordinary revolver ammunition.

Because of the grey hairs on his head—and he is no more than 45—the chieftain is known as "White Hat" Lun and his appearance



since he has grey hair. According to the "China Mail's" Peking correspondent, the bandit leader has been known to have been captured for purposes of ransom—and to have returned to their quarters voluntarily because they preferred a life of romance to the drudgery of the village.

TORTURE & "CAT."

STRIKE PICKETS' BRUTAL METHODS.

A SAMCHUN EPISODE.

Barbaric acts of cruelty were witnessed by a Chinese woman who crossed the New Territory border yesterday to enter Hongkong. Such deeds were the punishment meted out to men and women who attempted to get over the frontier at Samchun. These unfortunate people were caught by the strike pickets. Two men who led the pickets a long chase along the Samchun River where they were rounded up when trying to ford a narrow passage, were each given thirty strokes from a whip which seemed to be even worse than the "cat." All the others—and they numbered over twenty—were told that for their temerity they would be put out in the burning sun, for several hours each day, until they had repented.

The witness was coming to

CHINA'S FUTURE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

HELP FROM BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 18.
A large and distinguished gathering presided over by Mr. L. N. Leake was present at a luncheon given by the China Association at the Hotel Victoria, Victoria.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of Foreign Affairs was the principal guest.

In a long speech on China he paid a warm tribute to the character of the late Sir John Jordan.

He declared it would be idle to shut one's eyes to all the difficulties of the serious issues involved in the present grave situation in China.

He referred to internal dissensions and external influence seeking to profit from the misfortunes

GARRISON SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING.



Photo by Ying Min.
A group of the children attending the local Garrison School, taken together with the teachers on the occasion of prize distribution day on Friday, September 11.

Hongkong to see her husband—a clerk in the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.—and her brother—a clerk in the Police Department. In her native village she had heard wild tales of life in the Colony and decided to investigate for herself. In Canton she obtained a "passport," thanks to a shop standing guarantee with its shop. The passport was exchanged for another pass at Samchun allowing her a week's stay in Hongkong. Arriving at Samchun on Thursday evening, she passed the night there, went to headquarters the next morning and saw the episodes related.

\$7,000 NECKLACE.

CHAIN OF 356 PEARLS LOST.

MACAO-HONGKONG PASSENGER.

Valued at \$7,000 a necklace is reported to have been lost by a passenger on one of yesterday's boats from Macao to Hongkong.

It is stated that the chain consists of 356 pearls and a diamond pendant comprising one large and two smaller stones.

womenfolk are very peaceful but the number of Amazons in the province would be a surprise to many.

General Wong Ming-tong's wife was a very capable field officer. While husband and wife were sojourning in the Lui Chow peninsula, they recruited several regiments (each about 300 strong) of country women to act as regulars, some serving in their own battalions and others in the lines with their husbands.

Up the West River is a district known as Wut Nam of which the well-known port of Do Sing is the biggest township. Not far from this port and the capital of the district are many robber strongholds which include many women. In those districts the people live very poorly, even the affluent having to work in the fields from sunrise to sunset. Some women have been known to have been captured for purposes of ransom—and to have returned to their quarters voluntarily because they preferred a life of romance to the drudgery of the village.

of China, but said that rightly handled the situation would lead to better relations than existed in the year past and mark a real stage in the progress of China to liberty, unity and prosperity. Britain was inspired by nothing but goodwill towards China. She was ready to take full account of Chinese aspirations conscious that she had interests which would conflict with the real abiding interests of China.

Britain would carry out the letter and spirit of the Washington engagement but an atmosphere of goodwill and a united China with an effective central government were essential to the full fruition thereof.

Britain was ready to review the situation and meet China half way. She would relinquish her special rights proportionately as the Chinese Government could assure our nationals of the enjoyment of the ordinary rights foreigners enjoyed in every country.

Sir Ronald Macleay, British Ambassador to Peking, re-echoed Mr. Austen Chamberlain's sentiments and hoped the Chinese Government would meet them in a spirit of goodwill. He then believed the conference would prove a milestone in the path of the realisation of China's legitimate aspirations.

NAVAL POLICE.

PROTECTING COLONY'S TRADE ROUTE.

Owners of steamers plying between Hongkong and Kwong Chow Wah have been quoted as having stated that they are now despatching their vessels to and fro regularly as they are satisfied that the route will be protected from marauders sent out by the Canton Bolsheviks.

Only a week or so ago, local Chinese shipping men and merchants interested in the trade with French port addressed a petition to the Hongkong Government.

It is now understood that as a result of the forcible taking of the s.s. "Wah Shan" to Canton, naval vessels will "police" the route.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, is 4/18 1/2.

CANTON INTRIGUE.

DISARMING TROOPS AT SHEKLUNG.

NEW MERCENARIES ARRIVE.

An alliance between General Hsu Shung-chi, commanding the Kuomintang Cantonese troops, and Tang Chak-yu (Finance Minister) is hinted at by a special correspondent to the "Wah Tsz Yat Po."

General Hsu was at first alleged to be working in hand with General Cheung Kai-shek, commanding the Whampoa Cadets, but gradually the impression has been gained that even he is disfavoured. The alliance is said to be part of a plan to counter intrigue by intrigue.

TRADE RESUMES?

"CARGO FOR SWATOW AGAIN."

EXPORT OF PIECEGOODS.

Hongkong merchants trading in piecegoods, general cargo, yarn, flour and sugar, report the vernacular papers, are shipping lots away to Swatow as quickly as possible now that the port was been vacated by the Kuomintang forces and the Canton strikers. Clearances from godowns yesterday are said to comprise, mainly, piecegoods.

On inquiry from the Chiu On S.S. Co., owners of the s.s. "Hydrangea," the "China Mail" was informed that no advice had yet been received from the agents but the ship would complete her overhaul in a few days. Accordingly, the "Hydrangea" was not announced to sail yet.

S.S. "HONAM."

SAILINGS TO BE RESUMED.

The s.s. "Honam" which has been temporarily laid up as a result of damage done to the paddle box when the buoy was fouled off Shamen a week ago, is to leave the dock on Tuesday and sailings to Canton will be resumed, starting from Wednesday.

STOWAWAY.

FILIPINO'S EXPENSIVE RUIN.

A Filipino found without a ticket among the stowage passengers aboard the s.s. "President Grant" as it was leaving the harbour was charged with stowing away at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning. Defendant stated that he had travelled on the boat from Manila and had paid his passage as far as Hongkong. He wished to get to Seattle.

Inspector Cashman said the defendant was found when the ship was opposite the Blue Funnel wharf. Fined \$250 or three months' hard labour.

At the same sitting a cargo boat owner was fined \$10 for landing cattle at the Praya wall instead of at the wharf.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. "Macedonia" on August 22, was arrived in Marseilles on September 18, a transit of 27 days.

STOP PRESS.

LOCAL TRAIN HELD UP.

The up-train from Samchun to Canton was held up and robbed at Sheklung last night. The rails were dug and the train had to stop. Bandits appeared, looted everything available but no person was abducted for ransom. No train came down from Canton this morning.

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"THIS AFFRONT."LONDON COMMENT ON
CANTON EMBARGO.

NO "HASTY ACTION."

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Times," in a sympathetic review of the special difficulties with which merchants in South China are faced, takes the view that Canton's embargo on British steamships should have been considered by the Cabinet at once, and that as the Ministers were absent from England at the time, yet another argument is furnished for regulations stipulating for an accessibility of a minimum quorum of Cabinet Ministers at any time.

A very grave view was taken in British circles of the news that the Red Canton "Government" had taken upon itself to prohibit the movements of British (and Japanese) ships to and from Chinese ports, he writes. There has been, and could be, no more flagrant and impudent violation of the Treaty rights possessed by this country and Japan. At the same time—whether or not there is any secret collusion on this point between Peking and Canton, which is improbable—it is advisable to emphasise from the outset the consideration that this affront has been committed by a so-called "Government" which has no legal international status, and has not, and need not, be recognised save at the expense of Chinese integrity, by which the Washington Treaty Powers agreed to abide. In actual practice, the Powers in question would be entitled to regard the Red Canton "Government" as a mere bandit organisation, bent upon threatening the rights which they hold from the lawful Government of the country, itself admittedly too weak to protect those rights and the lives and property of foreigners. Moreover, the Red authorities at Canton are under the military thumb of the local Russian Soviet agents.

The British Consul-General at Canton at once replied to the affront by the warning that this shipping ban was tantamount to a declaration of war. I understand that in his firm stand he enjoys the fullest support of the Governor of Hongkong and the British communities. From a juridical standpoint the term "piracy" would perhaps have been more appropriate to the circumstances than the word "war," seeing that the latter is not strictly applicable to an unlawful and virtually rebel or bandit organisation. This distinction is no mere verbal quibble, but of considerable importance from the standpoint of what action may have to be taken by Great Britain in defence of her acknowledged rights and interests.

I gather that no hasty action will be taken by Great Britain. Indeed, it could hardly be taken owing to the absence of Cabinet Ministers from London. The incident, in a sense, might be said to afford a fresh argument for the permanent sojourn, either in London or within easy reach of London, of a minimum quorum of Cabinet Ministers at all times, in view of the rapidly with which critical international situations are apt to develop nowadays. The Corfu crisis in the summer of 1923 afforded a previous argument for some such arrangement; and the situation at and around Canton may at any time require prompt and drastic decisions.

SEARCH FOR A REMEDY.
As to what form these decisions should assume, various alternatives are being carefully surveyed by the experts. An appeal to the impotent and possibly unwilling Peking Government would be of none save academic use in relation to a region wholly outside its practical control. An appeal to the League, of which

HINKLER'S LATEST.HOUSE-HUNTING BY
PLANE.

FIRST AIR FINE, £200.

The Australian airman, Bert Hinkler, flying a Baby Avro, who was seeking a seaside home, visited Birchington to inspect a house. Not finding any adjacent landing ground, Hinkler repeatedly circled low round the house, peering through the windows, and discussing with his wife the size of the bedrooms. Later he telegraphed to the owner, agreeing to purchase the property.

In the first prosecution for an aerial offence, John Flynn was fined £200 at Liverpool for flying low over Aintree racecourse, and frightening the horses in the paddock.

The Peking Government is a member, would be slow and ineffectual. The international rivalries and intrigues which have been prominent in Peking and at Shanghai would, it is feared, once more find expression at Geneva, and paralyse all salutary action. Besides, America—one of the principal Pacific Powers—is not a League member, and would probably demur, on this account, to any initiative by the League. There is the contingency of consultation and concerted action by (a) Great Britain, Japan, and America, or (b) by the nine Washington Treaty Powers, or (c) by the sixteen Powers which enjoy ancient Treaty rights. But we have just seen how, where far less acute issues have been at stake, there has been neither celerity nor even solidarity in negotiations undertaken by the two larger groups. A swift and concrete agreement might be reached between London and Tokyo on the one hand, and Washington on the other. If the last-named were prepared to co-operate in the upholding of Treaty rights against "piracy." But, should the other leading Treaty Power, or Powers whose rights have not been menaced to the same extent as those of Great Britain and Japan, be unwilling to co-operate in the way suggested, what else could remain but for the two aggrieved Powers themselves to take all the necessary measures to ensure the freedom of their shipping at Canton and other ports against the edicts of an unlawful "Government?" An immediate exchange of views between London and Tokyo could make this quite clear at Canton, Peking, and elsewhere.

"DAILY MAIL" COMMENT.
Referring to the announced embargo, the "Daily Mail" states the matter is regarded as one requiring careful handling and one in which it is impossible to take action hurriedly, since agreement must first be reached with the other Powers interested in China.

Further, since China is a member of the League of Nations, it is necessary to consider to what extent this action by the authorities of a Chinese department can be dealt with individually or whether the responsibility should be deemed to rest with the Chinese Government.

I gather, writes the Political Correspondent, that Mr. Chamberlain has caused immediate consultations to be started with the other Powers and will also be in continuous touch with the Prime Minister, who is on holiday at Aix-les-Bains; France, as the full authority of the Government would be needed should it ultimately be decided that strong retaliatory measures must be taken.

Mamma: "What are you playing with dear?"
Dear: "With caterpillar and two little kittenpillars."

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September 18.

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The present (1925-6) issue of the CHINA YEAR BOOK is again considerably larger than any of its predecessors. The Chapters on "Mines and Minerals," "Education," "Products," "Labour," "Opium," "Commerce," "Shipping," "Currency," etc., have been rewritten and brought up to date. The Report of the Shanghai Child Labour Commission is reprinted in full in the Chapter in "Labour." "The Political Summary" describes events up to the end of March, 1925. The Chapter on "Defence" appears at the end of the Book. New Chapters include a Summary of Medical Events, "Political Parties," "Taxation," a "Bibliography for 1924," and a documented Chapter on "China's Constitutions and Election Laws." THE TERMS OF THE GOLD FRANCHISE SETTLEMENT ARE INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX.

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"KARMA"	8,183	20th Sept. at Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port of Spain, London & Antwerp
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"KALYAN"	8,183	20th Sept. at Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port of Spain, London & Antwerp
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"KHYBER"	9,114	20th Sept. at Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port of Spain, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,183	20th Sept. at Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port of Spain, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	8,183	20th Sept. at Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port of Spain, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,183	20th Sept. at Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port of Spain, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	8,183	20th Sept. at Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port of Spain, London & Antwerp
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th Oct.	Manila, Iloilo, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	8,958	2nd Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	do.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUDAN"	6,691	19th Sept. at Noon	Shanghai and Kobe
"TALMA"	8,018	20th Sept. at Noon	Kobe
"KHYBER"	9,114	20th Sept. at Noon	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,183	20th Sept. at Noon	Shanghai and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"GARRET"	5,987	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,924	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	8,183	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,958	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOIRA"	12,011	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,958	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,691	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,689	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	8,183	27th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,924	15th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,958	15th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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EAST AND WEST.

CHINA "FORGOTTEN RIGHT OF ISOLATION"

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHAOS.

The troubles in China call attention once more to what is perhaps the supreme international problem of the twentieth century, the readjustment of the relations between the civilisations of the West and the East, states the "Christian Science Monitor." Europe and America are still, no doubt, the centre of energy and progress in the world. But Europe is preoccupied, at any rate for the moment, with rebuilding itself after the dissolution of the long struggle for democracy and national freedom which ended in 1918. Asia, on the other hand, is changing with immense rapidity under the impact of Western ideas, and the problems which that change is creating, especially for the English-speaking peoples who are most in contact with that continent, are increasing every day.

Fundamentally, of course, the impulse in China is healthy. It represents the breaking down of the traditional modes of thought and conduct which are no longer adequate for the quick-moving world in which we live to-day, and the reaching out for new methods and new ideas. In the process there is necessarily confusion, in which both good and bad elements come to the surface. On the one side we see the devotion and idealism of the Young China and Old China in their efforts to regenerate their country. On the other side we see selfish militarism, calculating greed, and subversive propaganda, seeking to profit by the turmoil for ends of their own. The exact outcome no one can yet foresee. It is essential, however, that the process should be recognized as fundamentally one of growth, and that the good wherever it may appear should be encouraged and assisted.

When we come to consider, however, the relations which should subsist between China and the outside world, a more difficult problem presents itself. If China, in its efforts to remodel its life, goes through a period of internal chaos, that is its own affair. But if China cannot prevent that chaos from beginning to upset the welfare of its neighbours, still more if it becomes involved in a positive movement to embroil foreign nations or their citizens in that chaos, it automatically surrenders its title to be left alone to manage its own affairs. And that is the position into which China has drifted to-day. The chaos of the last five or six years, in which China was left to work out its destiny for itself, has now taken a form which actively threatens the well-being and interests of many other lands.

To say this is not to ignore by any means the responsibility of the great Western powers in the past. Their record has too often been in the wrong, from the opium war nearly a century ago to the presentation of the twenty-one demands during the World War. Before they can deal effectively with the present position in China, the powers must manifestly put themselves in the right. They must

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The China Mail

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Hongkong, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1925.

THE LANSDOWNE STAGE.

Have we got to the Lansdowne stage? During the course of the war, Lord Lansdowne wrote, urging that a gesture of peace should be made by the allies. If memory serves, he wrote twice. His plea was ignored. Literally he was howled down. Has the time come for an almost similar plea with regard to Hongkong and Canton? We have rid ourselves of our pent-up feelings. Some of us have cheered the militant note and others supported the letter-writer out for decided action against striking servants, school-boys, and the others responsible for our woes and worries. Quite a number have consistently taken the opposite attitude. They see through a glass, not darkly. And they are convinced that peace overtures are likely to lead us to a normal haven. They base such an opinion on something more than a superficial knowledge of inherent Chinese characteristics; they base it on sound knowledge of them and that sense of forgiveness and forgetfulness the traits of decent manhood. The difficulty is in not knowing to whom to make peace overtures either directly, or through the favourite character in most Chinese dealings—the Middleman. Hongkong is at war with no one. A war certainly has been thrust

upon her and it is tolerably clear who has or have thrown down the gauntlet. Is there a way out—a middle way, roomy enough for a Middleman? Have we spoilt matters by antagonistic resolutions against servants, schoolboys and—Bolsheviks? Have these been misunderstood—and magnified? True we said we sought the deliverance of the Cantonese from the Bolsheviks, but we said it in the atmosphere of Hongkong. Canton's already poisoned atmosphere has not been considered and wrong impressions have been added to, when perhaps a little increased patience might have worked untold wonders. The suggestion that became broadcast that direct action and intervention were being seriously suggested found no favour with many local Chinese. But the suggestion of what we have chosen to call the Lansdowne stage, does. If a settlement is to be had by allowing certain people to save their face, who is to say that such a settlement should not be made consistent with the maintenance of true principles? There is no sentiment in this business. This is clearly shown by the reports of the efforts of foreign business houses in Canton—other than British—seeking permission of the Strike Committee to re-establish business connections and if necessary, to open offices in the City. Shanghai business men, through their chamber of Commerce, have expressed their sympathy with China's aims. It has not set the Bund on fire, but it has called for a courteous reply from the Chinese Chamber, and so to speak, oiled the wheels. The Hongkong Chamber might well think about this Lansdowne stage.

A THOUGHT FOR SUNDAY.

"We know that we have passed from death, unto life because we love the brethren."

In modern Christian life, as all of us know, well, the hardest of hard things is not so much to obey Christ's command to love our enemies—that most of us can, in some degree, achieve after our own fashion—but to love those with whom we are temperamentally out of accord; the worthy people who are not only meeting our teeth on the side and "touching us on the raw" by almost everything they do or

say. And yet this very natural shrinking from all that is common and unclear in a socially innocent sense must be ruthlessly purged from our hearts, if we are to be able truthfully to call ourselves Christians—to carry the sign-manual upon us of having passed from death unto life. In His humanity, Christ kept Himself for ever in tune with the loveliness of the material world, and continually sought the companionship of the purest and most beautiful among human souls. But He never flinched from the dust and grime and defilement that were the lot of so many of those He had come to save: every day of His earthly life, He was touching pitch, plunging hands into all sorts of human defilement, if only He might win back the least among the lost. And much more His example binds us in this very modern and highly specialised form of temptation towards leviathan—social aloofness from those who are truly our brethren in Faith but irk us unconsciously by their gaucheries, their little insensibilities, their want of savoir-faire. Many an earnest Christian to-day—among the militia as well as the laity—is grievously failing his Master simply because he is too fine a gentleman to tread the same miry road.

CHINA SEA HERO.

RELINQUISHES IMPORTANT COMMAND.

"HONG MOH" EPIC.

Capt. E. R. G. R. Evans, whose Antarctic and China Sea exploits are recalled by the unveiling of the Scott Memorial at Devonport, has relinquished command of the Patrol, Minesweeping, and Fishery Protection Flotilla which he has held since July, 1923. Prior to that, he commanded the light cruiser "Carlisle" in China.

On March 3, 1921 the steamer "Hong Moh" of Singapore, struck some rocks off Swatow, and broke in two. The "Carlisle" went to her assistance. Captain Evans with great heroism, swam to the "Hong Moh" and helped the people on board to reach the boats of the "Carlisle," which carried out the work of rescue with great difficulty owing to the very heavy sea which was running. Altogether the "Carlisle" rescued 221 persons. Captain Evans was second in command to Captain Scott in his ill-fated but glorious expedition to the South Pole. In April 1917, he was in command of the "Broke," which with the "Swift" attacked six German destroyers in the Straits of Dover and sank two of them.

TOKIO BLAZE.

FIRE SPREADS BUT NOW CHECKED.

DIET BUILDINGS GUTTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Tokyo, Sept. 18. The fire has spread to other buildings but is now checked.

Fire broke out in the Upper House at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet are fiercely burning.

The fire broke out in the Upper House and spread very rapidly, fanned by a strong wind. It seems that there is no chance of saving the building. Many other buildings including the offices of the "Japanese Times," and the Kokusai News Agency are threatened.

The Diet buildings have been completely gutted but the fire is not spreading at present.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

SOUTHAMPTON PASSES RESOLUTION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 18. A mass meeting of shipyard workers at Southampton has passed a resolution in favour of cessation of work on all ships on which there is employment of blacked labour in place of the original crews either arranged or contemplated. It calls on the executives of the respective trade unions immediately to sanction such action as will secure the intervention of the Trade Union Congress general council as soon as possible with a view to securing an early and satisfactory settlement of the seamen's dispute. The chairman explained that the resolution did not mean an immediate strike of shipyard workers but the next step rested with the executive committees of the shipyard unions who meet on Monday.

Melbourne, Sept. 18. The chairman of the overseas strike committee announces that arrangements are being made for the concentration of all strikers from all Australian ports, numbering five thousand, in one camp.

Sydney, Sept. 18. Fifty-four more strikers have been sentenced to a week's imprisonment for neglecting their duties.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

INSOMNIA. A paper refers to "Politicians' brains." Such a thing never entered into their heads.

There's a fine esprit de corps about some people in Canton.

People would be more interested in Prison reform if they got time.

Canton Strike pieghates.

Some motorists' are motorists.

There has been no breakdown in Luton's gas supply for 90 years. Those public meetings convinced us we can hold our own.

Three bagpipes were spoilt beyond repair by a rat which was found in a music store in Glasgow. After this who shall speak unkindly of rats?

A man has been fined for throwing his boots at a policeman. That was his sole offence.

A man who lost his false teeth while bathing, found them washed up on the beach four hours later. In the teeth of a gale probably.

Films are to be issued showing American stars in private life. The Cathedral Chaplain will be sorry to hear of this.

A Fullam councillor says that there are fifty varieties of beer. All soap?

Lady Margaret Sackville says that the thing that happens is of more importance than the person to whom it happens. Unfortunately we cannot get the opinion of the man who was assassinated the other day in Canton.

The Sopsophone, which circles thrice round the player's body, weighs 15lb. and has 20ft. of brass tubing in it. This is only another inducement for some Hongkong people to blow their own trumpet.

A VARIATION. This seems a variation of the

Mrs. Asquith story. You remember that a novelist wrote a book in which it was said he had introduced Margot. Meeting the lady at a reception one day he nervously assured her such was not the case. "And have you written a book?" was the icy comment. Here is the variation. It is on record that when the American Winston Churchill first began to write novels, he received an indignant protest from the British Winston Churchill about the unwarranted use of the latter's name. American Winston Churchill replied:—

Dear Sir,
How interesting! Is there really another Winston Churchill?
Yours truly,
Winston Churchill.

BESIDE THE SEA.

Waves of butterflies seem to rise from the sands and to pour tremulously over the sandhills. It is impossible to tell where they come from. They might be born of the sand, or the sea, or the sun for all the eye can tell. Never before have I seen white butterflies... in such numbers. They flow inwards like a tide. They stagger over the hills like armed men. I do not know how long this goes on, for ten minutes after I have begun to notice it, lunch is ready at the hotel, and I have not the courage to be late for lunch. The sandhills, however, are never free from butterflies. Brown, white, and dappled red, they wander all day among these barren heights and hollows, like creatures of the first world that rose and became dry above the waters. Bees, too, are here, black and red, getting a living among the flowers of the sea-holly, and the great drifts of sand are marked with the footprints of birds and rabbits like creatures as small as mice. How grasses find a place in which to root themselves, or the yellow hawkweed, or the dove-foot geranium, in so vast and parched a soil is a mystery; but there are banks of rest-harrow and of heart's ease and fields of evening primrose—a thousand lamps at a time towards twilight—within a stone's throw of the sea.

Down almost any ball is a good game below on the plage hundreds of. The round ball is the symbol of percents have descended on the sands flection, and mar is never so care-like a horde of striped butterflies, free as when in pursuit of it. He Men, women, and children, move masters it as he would master this among them like pretty insects, globe of waters. He strikes it, and They wear red and green and white, he is playing with a star. He can and yellow, and, for a mile or more, not play marbles without repeating they are all exquisitely busy doing in little the pattern of this universe nothing. The most industrious of of chess—Robert Lynd, in "The them are flying, like the large Red of Bella."

PRAYA RECLAMATION. The peace of Wanchai is broken; The hum-drum old place is astir; Instead of the song of the cricket, The clangour of things that do whirl.

The ring of the pick and the shovel; The shouting and hoarse cries of men Have rudely invaded the hillside, And echo far down in the glen.

A tearing! a rushing! and grinding Of flint-rock, and gravel, and stone; From morning till evening the workers Work on with a rumble and drone.

Make way for the mixers and builders! For thundering trucks with their loads, Make way for the heralds of progress— The sea is to give us new roads!

Hongkong seemingly, has no such things. The words concerning the things that a song once urged us all to go down the Strand for, held but brief and half-hearted sway, and we lapsed into blessed somnolence. In London—from whence most of these things come—the last catchword was said to be "Always Merry and Bright," associated with the late doleful Lester. The first one was said to be "There he goes with his arm in a sling," alternatively "with his eye out." That was a slur on the earliest volunteers. Then came "What a shocking bad hat!" and "Does your mother know you're out." "Not for Joe" was the cheery negative of a London busman. Miss Marie Lloyd claimed the defiant "Let 'em all come." Whether the phrase suggested the song, or the song suggested the phrase, deponeth sayeth not, but serio-comic singers quarrelled in the hospitable columns of The Era as to who originated "There's air."

"Git your hair cut" was the injunction of the gallery boys at the Royal music hall to a long oil-haired official of the house whose duty it was to change the procession numbers. The modern "Not arf" and "It's a rumour" were mere colloquialisms. "Beaver" was not so much a catchword as it was an "epitaph" hurled at presumably respectable gentlemen with adornments of fungoid or "mashed" growth. Whenever it rears its silly name in our own Theatre Royal, there is always someone ready with a guffaw or an apology for a snigger. Perhaps Hongkong has had its own peculiar catchwords. The old Police Reserve had one—a descriptive—attached to it. If the "oldest inhabitant" knows of any perhaps he will kindly drop a line to Shreds and Patches.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHAMEEN SCUTTLE.

(To the Editor of the China Mail).

Sir,—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Shameen merchants, other than British, have been considering moving their offices from the Shameen to the Chinese City. This is the outcome of the strike committee's announcement that the boycott would be continued against British goods only. Furthermore, a meeting of consuls was held on Shameen from which only the British Consul was absent, to go into this question of removing. Now to put an item of news like that into the paper with no explanation as to what the real significance of the news is, shows a lack of consideration on the part of the paper towards its readers.

Perhaps you could elucidate whether any interpretation of this item is correct or not.

To begin with, is it, as it certainly appears to be, a case of gross discourtesy towards Sir James Jamieson?

Let it be remembered that Sir James is not only the Doyen of the Foreign Consuls at Canton, and head and shoulders, in ability and experience, above the rest, but he is also—Representative of Great Britain who, with France, owns Shameen—in the position of the landlord of all Foreign Powers are privileged to rent a single foot of land on Shameen at all.

Again, is it, as it appears to be, a case of the rats leaving, what to them appears to be a sinking ship?

If it is not that, what is the reason of this unseemly anxiety on the part of the foreign firms to make a very undignified scuttle out of Shameen at the crack of the Bolshevik's whip?

Whatever the reason may be, the fact apparently remains that such a course is contemplated by these chicken-hearted merchants, who seem to have lost all sense of dignity and decency in their hurry to disassociate themselves from Great Britain, and to scramble for such crumbs of her Trade as their Bolshevik friends will allow them to have.

And these are the people, who Mr. Baldwin informed us, he is trying to work with in straightening things out in China, and on whose convenience and consent we are all waiting.

No wonder it has been a long wait.

When will Great Britain awake to the fact that she has to fight for her own hand if she wants anything in this world?

All the other nations are quick enough to profess undying friendship when they are in need, but when the shoe is on the other foot, they pass by on the other side like a certain well-known character in the Bible.

General Smuts states the case in his usual succinct way. "Why not go forward to the uncertain future hand in hand with the young nations of the Empire, rather than with the spectres of Europe?"

If this China business does not open the eyes of the Home Government to who are our friends, and who only pretend to be, for their own purposes, they must be singularly slow and unsuspicious.

In any case, let us sincerely hope that if all these people do leave Shameen and set up in Canton, they will be clearly made to understand that the hospitality of Shameen is not open to them the next time that trouble comes along, and when they come begging at the gates to be admitted into safety.

Finally let us recognise the fact that there is a deadly a form of warfare being waged to-day as that we call The Great War. The difference, as far as we Britons are concerned, is that in the Great War we faced the unpleasant facts, took our coats off and got down to it. In this "peace war" the majority of us don't seem to realise that there is anything happening out of the ordinary, and while John Bull peacefully does and dreams of perpetual friendship with all and sundry, these same "friends" are working overtime to grab the heritage that has been built up through the centuries and handed on to us.

Oh! For a Palmerston!
Yours, etc.,
J. C.

Hongkong, Sept. 18.

A notable visitor to Falkirk (Scotland) in mail week was Mr. Robert Dollar, the San Francisco millionaire and shipping magnate, who was re-visiting the scenes of his boyhood. Mr. Dollar has been a great benefactor to his native town of Falkirk, and on this visit was entertained to lunch by the Provost.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the disastrous 1906 typhoon.

The P. & O. s.s. "Macedonia" from Hongkong arrived Marcellus on September 18 at 6.30 p.m.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon Football Club will take place on Friday evening next at 5.30, in the Club House.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 5, amounted to 85,197 tons and the sale to 62,127 tons.

It is notified by the Governor that the rate per foot for lime-washing in Hongkong shall be \$3.80 and in Kowloon \$4 for period of one year commencing October 1, 1925.

It is ordered that the provisions of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, Ordinance No. 14 of 1922, shall not apply in the case of the domestic tenement known as No. 58, Nanchang Street, Sham Shui Po, No. 41, Gage Street, First Floor, and No. 21, Warren Street, Tai Hang Village, ground floor.

The following bills, will be introduced into the Legislative Council at an early date: An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million seven hundred and two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four Dollars and sixteen Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1924; An Ordinance to amend the Larceny Ordinance, 1865.

Larceny of eight gramophone records was the charge preferred against a young Portuguese, before Mr. B. M. D. Forrest at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday by M. Buseran. The records were entrusted to the defendant to keep for a while, it was stated in evidence, and the return of them was continually delayed. Eventually the defendant admitted he had sold them. He pleaded guilty at yesterday's court proceedings and His Worship asked the defendant's father to sign a bond for \$100 for good behaviour for one year on his son's behalf.

It is notified that the Governor in Council having decided that the resumption of the properties registered in the District Office, South, as Survey District No. IV Lots Nos. 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, and 2857, superstructures only, are required for a public purpose and it appearing that some of the co-owners are absent from the Colony or cannot be found, the said properties and all rights easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining will be resumed by the Crown on the expiration of four months from the publication of this notice and thereupon such compensation in respect of such resumption will be paid as may be awarded in the manner provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL.

A dance organised by the Ship's company of H.M.S. "Ambrose" was held at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre last night.

Lieutenant Michael O'Leary, V.C., has been appointed chief of police at Crystal Beach, near Buffalo, U.S.A.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Supper Frederick Wentworth Foster, Turner to be Second Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from September 13, 1925.

Between December and May next at least eight large tourist ships are due to arrive in Hongkong, each vessel carrying up to 400 or 500 round-the-world passengers. Arrangements are already being made by the local agencies in control of the tours.

The congregation of the Union Church, Kowloon, are celebrating the first Anniversary of the Church with a series of special services, commencing to-morrow with a service of thanksgiving and re-dedication. Any visitors who wish to join their anniversary celebrations will doubtless be gladly welcomed.

The following candidates in the China Command were successful in passing the officer's examination for promotion held in April: Captains R. A. F. Montanaro, M.C., J. O. Carpenter, M.C., W. G. Kent, the East Surrey Regt., and J. E. Hume, D.S.O., the Loyal Regt., Lieut. J. R. A. Cockayne, the East Surrey Regt.

Captain J. P. Somerville, who originally went Home on retirement in September, 1920, after over 20 years' service on the China Coast is leaving by the s.s. "Thyber." Capt. Somerville returned to the East in October, 1924, and has been employed on various coastal boats. Recently, he has had the misfortune to suffer bad health and has been in the Government Civil Hospital.

WHO'S WHO.

SWATOW PERSONALITIES IN BRIEF.

CHAN KWING-MING'S HELPERS.

General Chan Kwing-ming's army in and around Swatow is estimated to be from 15,000 to 50,000 strong. Canton places the rival strength at the lower figure whereas pro-Chan adherents claim the bigger one. It is difficult to say what the actual fighting numbers are but from 20,000 to 30,000 would not be far off the mark.

Of this army from which much is expected the major portion is not actually subordinate to Chan but is under Lin Fu, a Kwangsi general who is allied to Chan in that they are both opposed to the Kuomintang at Canton. At least one of Chan's armies—the sixth, according to the last official designation—is now under Yeung Kwan-yu at Waichow and Yeung nominally surrendered to General Hsu Shung-chi a few months ago. At any rate, the pro-Chan faction is inferior to the Canton forces in equipment, arms, ammunition, artillery and the other important attributes of modern warfare.

Ip Kue is Chan's Chief Director of Operations. He it was who successfully carried out the coup of June 15, 1922, which finally resulted in the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen fleeing to Hongkong on a British gunboat. To suit Lin Fu, Chan Kwing-ming had to make Ip Kue's title relate only to the "East River territory." Ip does not have more than a few thousand bayonets, but Lin's strength is over 10,000. Lin is Chief Director of Operations in the Chiu-Moi area, and Hung Shiu-lun is the assistant. Hung is a native of Hunan. Years ago he was the defendant in a protracted extradition case in Hongkong when he was sought by Tuchun Lung Chai-kwang and was not released till the proceedings had reached the Supreme Court. After the disappointments of a few years ago he was alleged to have become a monk. If that was so, he has since renounced ecclesiastical orders. The ex-monk also has a few thousand soldiers.

Hung Leuk is another of the senior officers, and like Ip Kue and Hung Shiu-lun, he is considered one of Chan's personal subordinates. His army suffered heavily in the last campaign and has since been resting. During the absence of Ip Kue, he has really carried on for Chan Kwing-ming, having occupied the post of commander of the Yue Kwan (pro-Chan army) headquarters.

LOCAL TRADE AID?

TREASURY BONDS OR UNISSUED NOTES.

EXPECTED ANNOUNCEMENT.

The original text in English of the petition to the Government by Chinese merchants for the issue of Treasury Bonds suggests their issue to the value of not more than \$30,000,000 at the rate of 6 per cent. interest per annum, for which merchants of the Colony shall be at liberty to apply upon furnishing the Government with their property, goods, or shares, etc., as security. It is anticipated, states the petition, that once these Treasury Bonds are put into circulation in the market the financial situation will automatically ease a great deal, thus eliminating the difficulties of meeting obligations.

It is stated that the Government has decided to adopt measures for the maintenance of trade, but it is not yet definitely known whether the maintenance measures will be in the form of the issue of bonds. The issue of new unissued bank-notes under the pledge of British security to be taken charge of by the principal foreign banks is another measure which is said to find favour with the Government. It is expected that there will be some definite announcement regarding the matter next week.

ITALIAN INJURED.

PROTEST HANDED TO PEKING.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, Sept. 18. An Italian, Sig. Tasso, chief controller of the Lunghai Pienlo Railways, was severely injured on September 16 at Sinanhsien, Western Honan, by soldiers of the Kuominchun army while on duty. Sig. Tasso, the Italian Minister has protested to the Manchiaoan requesting the punishment of the soldiers, reserving the right to ask for indemnity.

TOKYO TO PARIS.

FRANCE FETES JAPAN AVIATORS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Sept. 18. The Japanese aviators, Abe and Kawachi and their two mechanics who left Tokyo on August 25, arrived in Berlin yesterday from Moscow. They covered 10,300 kilometres in thirteen stages across Siberia. The visit is in return for the Pelletier D'Oisy flight to Tokyo last year.

Great preparations are being made in France to fete the Japanese aviators who will be escorted from the frontier to Eprenay by Colonel Vuillemin and an air squadron, and from Eprenay to Lebourgat by aeroplanes of the thirty-fourth air regiment. M. Pelletier D'Oisy will be among the welcome.

PRINCE OF WALES.

STILL DELAYED BY WEATHER.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Santiago, Sept. 18. The Prince of Wales is remaining incognito at Vina del Mar until he departs for the Argentine.

Valparaiso, Sept. 18. The Prince of Wales is still detained by persistent rain since his return from Los Andes. It means a heavy snowfall in the Andes where, according to latest reports, the snow is yards deep on the railway. The Chileans declare that such weather has not been experienced for years.

RUHR AREA.

GERMANS CELEBRATE LIBERATION.

(Reuter's Service.)

Berlin, Sept. 18. In connection with the celebration of the liberation of the Ruhr from Franco-Belgian occupation, President Hindenburg, the Chancellor, Doctor Luther, the Prussian Premier, and Herr Braun, Minister of the Interior are paying a three-day visit to Ruhr cities.

In a speech at a banquet at Essen last night Herr Luther, referring to the non-evacuation of the Cologne zone, declared that the great political problems of Germany were dominated by fate in the occupied regions. He desired to emphasise this because the question was about to be decided whether "we shall be successful in materialising the urgent desire of the German Government to build up the peace of Europe on a basis of real equality and reciprocity."

BARRAGE OF EGGS.

DAIL EIREANN MAN PELTED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Hoboken (N.J.), Sept. 18. A crowd of Irish Republican sympathisers, mostly women, pelted eggs at Richard Mulcahy, a member of Dail Eireann, and his party as they were disembarking. Several eggs hit Mulcahy, who was not injured but his companion was struck in the eye by a block of wood. The Police were reinforced and enabled the party to cross to New York.

FRENCH DEBT.

U.S. EXPERT'S 450-PAGE BOOK.

(Havas Agency.)

Washington, Sept. 18. The report of Professor Harold Moulton on the French debt, consisting of 450 pages, which will be distributed to officials of the Commission, insists that it will be ruinous to ask France to pay according to the principle adopted in the negotiations with Great Britain. The author insists that France's budget must be adjusted. He recognises that France is unable to for several years. Professor Moulton concludes that the French people are as heavily taxed as are the British and considerably more than the Americans.

REXOR

NIGHT ATTACK.

FIGHT RAGES UNTIL MORNING.

FRENCH SYRIAN SUCCESS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Sept. 18. A message from Beirut states that a strong force of Druses last night attacked the French Garrison at Mousseifre.

The fight raged until ten o'clock in the morning. The Druses retired leaving several hundred dead.

The French, who claim to have captured a Druse standard, suffered few casualties.

Belonged Garrison.

Paris, Sept. 18. The newspapers' reports from Beirut describe the situation at Jebel Druse as unsettled as ever.

The new chief commander Gamelin is organising a force to relieve the Sueda garrison which is daily re-provisioned and it is hoped will hold out.

THE RIFF WAR.

ANOTHER SPANISH LANDING.

FLANK LINE HELD.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Sept. 18. A message from Fez says that the Spaniards effected another landing at Alhucemas Bay where they disembarked troops at Frailes, a point at the western extremity of Alhucemas Bay. They occupied a position three kilometres wide on the flank of the line already held by the Spanish troops in the Moroccan peninsula.

EARLIER CABLES.

Paris, Sept. 18. Reports from Fez state that the French victory at Bibane has had a great effect on the Riffs. The news of it spread like wildfire among the insurgents, with the result that numerous negotiations for submission were opened by tribes along the whole front, who sent emissaries for that purpose.

The French casualties at Bibane were only thirty despite the vigorous resistance. In the meanwhile consolidation is continuing. The French artillery and aircraft are bombarding enemy concentrations. The French captured some perfectly and most modernly organised munition dumps near Amjot. The enemy moved some of the large munition dumps northward.

Paris, Sept. 18. "The Journal" publishes a report from Melilla that a proclamation has been issued by the Sultan of Morocco offering 500,000 francs for the capture of Abd el Krim or his brother, alive or dead. The proclamation has been broadcast among the tribes, including the insurgents.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

SHIPPING SERVICE TO RUMANIA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Vienna, Sept. 18. The new Japanese Minister, Baron Mushakoya, in an interview stated that Japan and Rumania were about to conclude a commercial treaty whereafter Japanese interests contemplate a direct maritime service with Rumanian ports to facilitate the exchange of commodities. As regards the Japanese delay in ratifying the treaty acknowledging Rumania's right to Bessarabia, Baron Mushakoya stated that Japan was waiting to see what attitude Italy would take.

TSARIST PLOT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Vienna, Sept. 18. Three Tsarist Russians (all white guards) and two from Bulgaria have been arrested at the instance of the Soviet Embassy which alleges that they were concerned in a plot to murder the new Soviet Minister, Bersin, at Bucharest.

CHURCH NOTES.

A CHURCH OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL SORTS UNDER THIS HEADING.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanhsai.

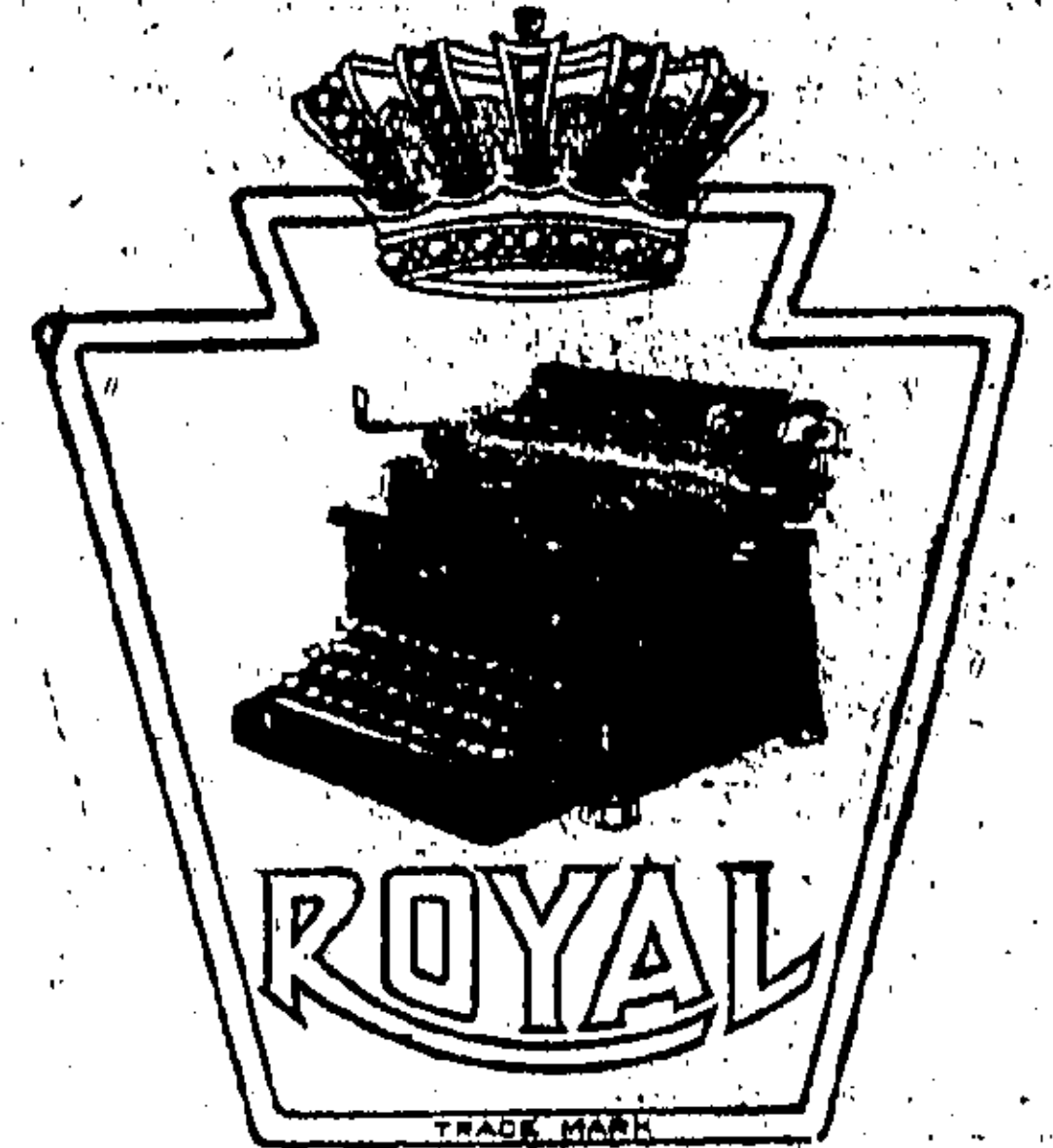
SUNDAY, September 20th.

Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hosker.
Evening Service 7.30 a.m. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Lindsay M.A.
8 p.m. Chaplain's Meeting at Ballroom and Soldiers' Halls, Arsenal Street.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Macdonnell Road, Kowloon.
Baptist Church, Canton Road.

Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hosker.
Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hosker.
Friday evening 10 to 12.

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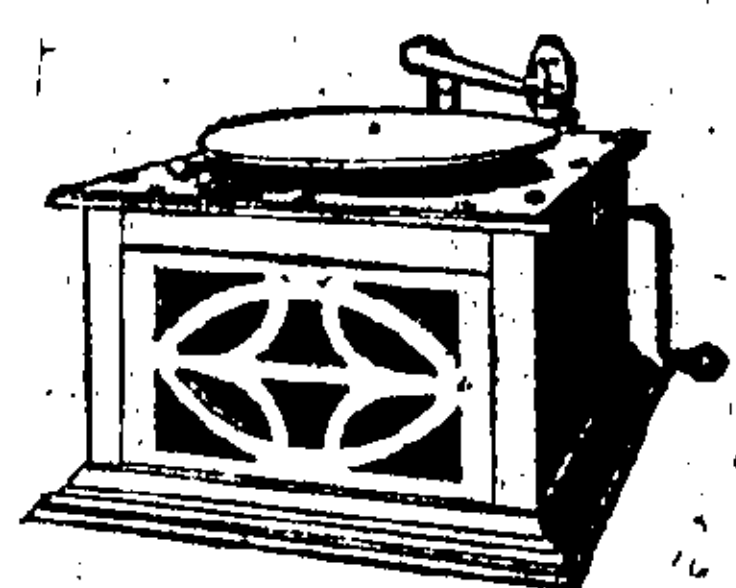
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Wine-glass of Bacardi
Juice of half a Lime
One lump of ice
Serve in high-ball glass
Add Sparkling Water.

BACARDI HIGHBALL

Place a glass of ice in glass
One glass of Bacardi
Fill glass with Sparkling Water.

BACARDI MILK PUNCH

One Glass hot Milk
One tablespoonful of sugar
A pinch of nutmeg
The yolk of an egg
A glass of Bacardi
Beat up thoroughly the yolk of the egg with the sugar
Add milk Bacardi and nutmeg
Mix it thoroughly
A delicious punch and splendid beverage for all.

BACARDI GROG

One quart of Bacardi
One pound of Sugar
One quart of Formosa Oolong Tea
Use the grog, adding equal part of very hot water
Serve with slices of lemon
Dissolve sugar in hot water.

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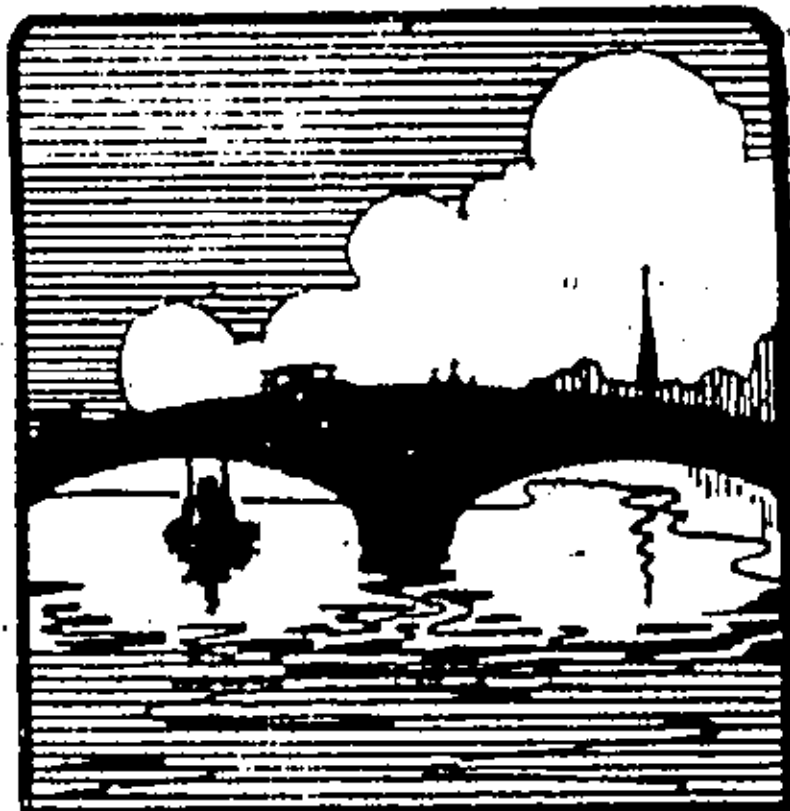
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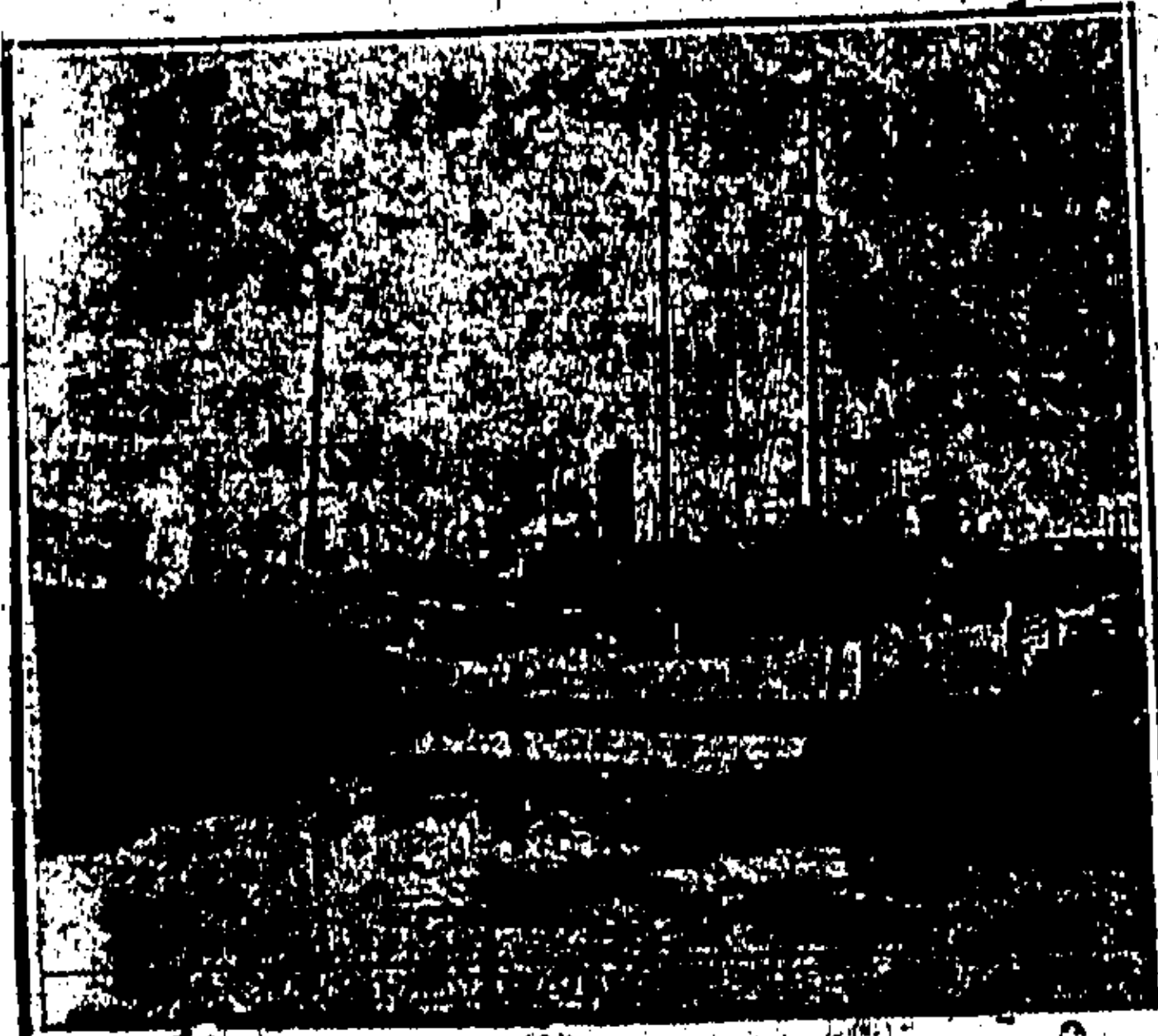
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This is the first photograph taken of MacMillan's two Arctic ships together in harbour. The "Boragin" (painted white), fitted for exploration of the icy wastes of the North, had just been joined by the "Peary" (in background).



General Lincoln Andrews, in charge of America's dry forces, thinks people should eschew strong drink for—well, for good tea, for instance. So he posed at his desk with a glass of the cooling fluid.



Tony Bruno, "shoemaker to Presidents," called at the White House, wearing his cobbler's apron and carrying a box containing some comfy bedroom slippers he made especially for President Coolidge from a new panama hat, lined with red velvet and with soft leather soles.



The casket of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette is shown as a committee of Madison men carried it up the steps to the State Capitol where it lay in state.



Senator Edwin Ladd, died suddenly while undergoing medical treatment in Baltimore. Kidney trouble and peritonitis were the causes of death.



The finish of the annual variety crew struggle between Yale and Harvard found the Blue winner for the fifth consecutive time at New London. The margin was less than two lengths, however, and the losers pulled a game race.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



THE ONE PIECE FROCK CONTINUES ITS POPULARITY



LACE EFFECTIVELY COMBINED WITH PRINTED CHIFFON



FROCK OF CREPE AND LACE WITH MATCHING SCARF



FEATURING THE LATELY POPULAR FRENCH PLEATING



CREAM LACE OVER ORCHID CREPE WITH ORCHID



SHEER HYACINTH LACE WITH MATCHING SCARF

There is No Variation from the Straight Line Silhouette and Details Supply the Only Variety.

The exception to the rule that fashion moves in cycles seems to be the perennially new, yet undoubtedly old, straight line silhouette. It has been the style leader so long that it is difficult to remember a time when slenderness was not desired by all women, and the appearance of slenderness the goal of the woman inclined to plumpness. As we move from the cloths of late winter and spring to the frocks of light-weight fabrics designed for warm weather wear, there is no change in this accustomed silhouette, and "the straight line frock" the thing for every day-time occasion and for many evening occasions as well. Its only rival is the bouffant frock—really an evening fashion—although the full-skirted model appears in thin materials or is simulated with ruffles and flounces. It is imperative, however, that there be variety, and designers have been forced to attain it through the medium of unusual details and odd—sometimes bizarre—accessories to the costume.

Materials Show No Radical Change.
A gown of silk, of lace, of crepe, of voile, or of chiffon would not arouse curiosity, nor would a frock that used two or more of these fabrics in combination, for they have all been with us for many seasons past. The one may be stressed in preference to the others, but this has been a fact in other seasons, so we cannot look to fabrics for change. But the way fabrics are used—there are will find change, and therein lies the fashion story. In spite of its resemblance to other stories of other years, it is a story of great charm, its chapters touched with beauty and an abundance of clever expressions. Old lines have new variants; colour combinations seem more arresting; there are, oddly different trappings.

The most popular fabrics—we call them "popular" since we may not call them new—are the crepes, especially Georgette, chiffon, lace, voile, and certain of the printed silks. Georgette is having a distinct vogue, both alone and in combination, and is one of the most satisfactory of the fabric classed as non-tumble. It wears in a fashion that is most acceptable for its fragility is only scanty, and it clings and dyes beautifully, so that the light colour may grow gradually dark in successive visits to the dye-pots without any harmful effect to the material itself. It comes in all the many shades of the many colours and is printed in various ways, so that there is a most amazingly wide choice in this one fabric. Combined with lace or eyelet embroidery, over printed silk or a material of another shade or colour, or in combination with silk or crepe, it is in every way successful.

More fragile, yet equally popular with Georgette, the laces that fashion favours! There is a wide range in weight and great diversity in pattern, so that lace is a distinct part of the morning, afternoon and evening wardrobe, even claiming a place in knitwear—both wool and silk threads being woven into surprisingly sheer patterns. Of the so-called cotton fabrics voile is the favourite, and like Georgette, wears out of all proportion to its seeming fragility. Many of the most adorable lace frocks have no other trimming than hand drawn work and colour combinations of great attractiveness may be worked out by using strips of silk under the frock. Voile, pleats, satin, and lace, hand-embroidered, and applique of a contrasting colour appear in the most successful combinations.

Paris Predicts A Vogue For Prints. That printed silks will occupy a position of prominence in summer fashions is a forecast from the Paris weather bureau! And stress is laid on the dot—polka and otherwise. Such a frock, has been chosen to illustrate the present day mode, and it cleverly combines printed crepe with insertions of lace and makes use of several style details that are worthy of notice. The waist is normal, almost short, and has some what the effect of a bodice, its brevity emphasized by a line of narrow insertion that matches the line about the frankly square neck and appears in alternate rows on the skirt. The skirt is slightly full; there are no sleeves; and the place is taken by matching scarf that is finished with three bands that repeat the colours in the silk. The bands are fastened together, the polka dot patterns, clustered pleats and two-colour bindings are features of many of the pussy willow and crepe models that fashion favours.

There is "much ado" at the present time about ostrich and marabou as

trimmings, for they have met with a most gratifying welcome this present season. They take the place to a certain extent, of fur, giving something of the same effect without the warmth and weight. The little frock of beige Georgette, cut on the simplest lines imaginable, bands the skirt and sleeve edge with marabou in the same shade and edges the smart little bow that finishes the giraffe, as well. Marabou is the only trimming—and it is quite enough to smarten, but does not over-trim the model. This particular frock emphasizes one fashion change that is an improvement over past seasons—the shoulder is cut long, so that the dress is sleeveless without being ugly. Repetition though it be, few wear a sleeveless frock becomingly, and it is a real kindness to the average wearer when the shoulder line is long. Georgette in combination with lace—a favourite fashion—and pleats are the most noticeable characteristics of the straight line frock that boasts two waist lines or simulates a wide giraffe, whichever you prefer. The effect is obtained by the use of lace insertion through which ribbon is run, tying in two bows—the one above the other—at the left side. Lace peeps from beneath the pleated overdress and edges the neck and sleeves. This is one of the few models that have sleeves, for, as a rule, the summer frock is sleeve-

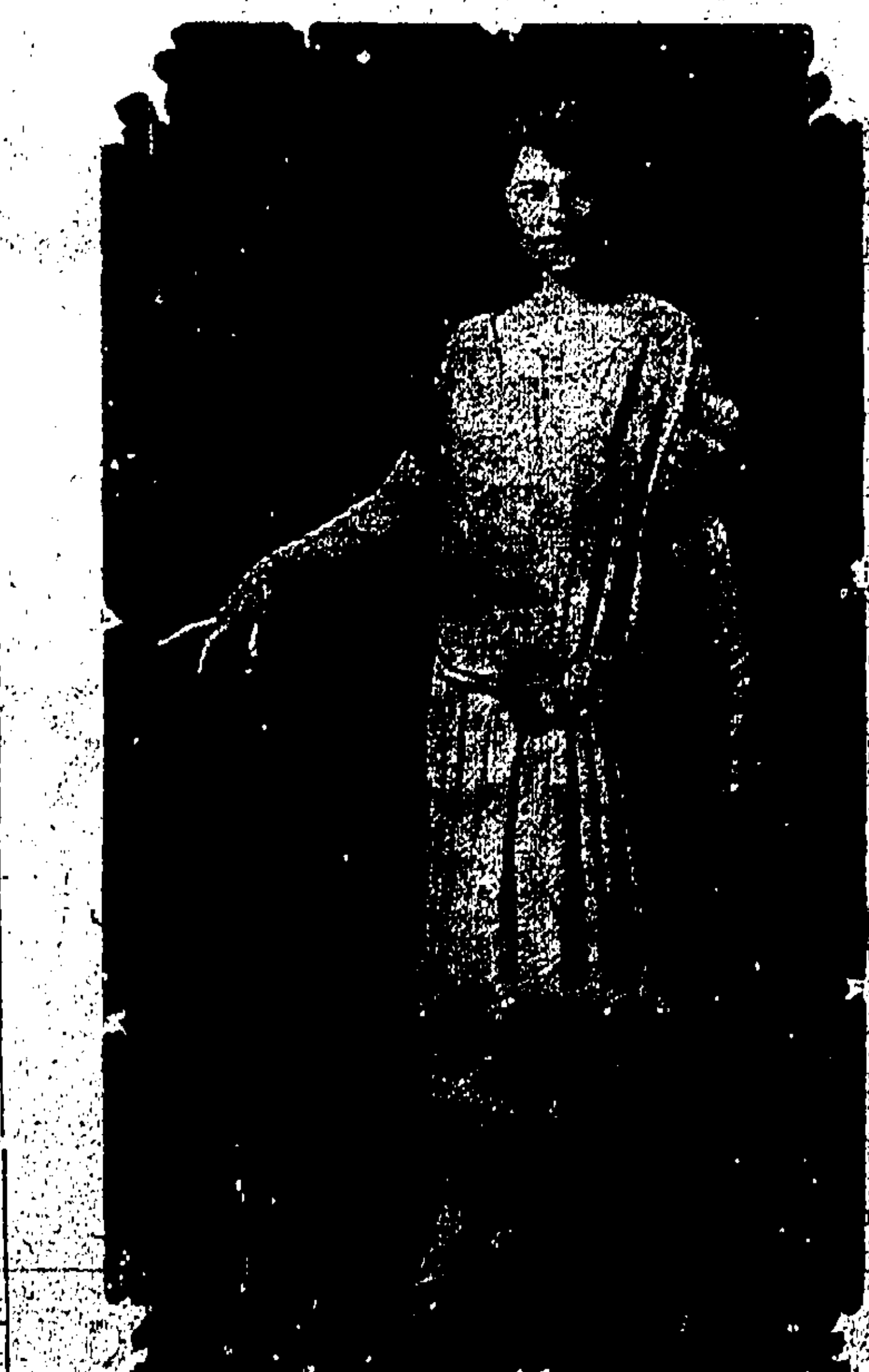
less. It will be noticed that the pleats are very, very fine, for that is the way of pleats at the present time.

Prints Appear On Both Chiffon And Georgette.

Typifying the vogue for prints on sheer materials—chiffon, Georgette and their cotton sister, voile—we have the simplest sort of a frock of chiffon combined with lace. One might almost say that this model is untrimmed, if one excepts the edge of lace about the scalloped hem and the band of insertion that makes a giraffe. The waist is full at both neck and waist; sleeves are conspicuous by their absence; and the skirt is just a full skirt—that is all. Odd, isn't it, how the simple frock impresses by its very simplicity, and reaches through the medium of omission, the height of charm? The hat that accompanies the frock has yielded to the charm of prints and edged its wide brim with the material.

What lovelier for a summer afternoon than the model in sheer batiste, effectively embroidered and trimmed with fine lace? Its lines preserve their straightness, achieving the necessary difference by the flat panels; the narrow insertion about the hem edge, the neck and sleeve line; and the two-toned giraffe with its orange ornament of flowers. Lovely enough for any formal gathering, yet possessed of a distinctive simplicity, this dainty model. All filmy lace, the evening frock with its tufts of ostrich and alternating bows of ribbon. Youth wears it, so it is bouffant and strictly sleeveless, no long shoulder line here. The narrow ribbons catch the lace to the crepe underlay, mark the waistline; make band about the bottom of the skirt and finish the neck of the underslip. The lace is cream colour; the sly orchid; the ostrich and ribbons match the slip; and the bouffant is orchid, too.

It must be noted that the flounce and the ruffle are making a late appearance—the former used in original ways and the latter a thing of subtle turns and twists, a bias affair, with all that the term implies. The dress of two colours—extra colour appearing in yokes and bindings or bindings—is having a measure of popularity, favourite combination being blue and red, blue and banana yellow, and black and powder blue. If one thing more than another features the popularity of the straight line frock, it is the period frock—one should watch the fitted bodice and full skirt that inclines to the bouffant, that is, if "one" is slender. It is a prophecy.



BEIGE GEORGETTE WITH MARABOU TRIMMING OF SELF COLOUR MARABOU

YOU CAN MAKE THIS DANCE FROCK.

If you wish to add another dance frock to your wardrobe—and love working with dainty fabrics and delicate colours—here is a suggestion! A slip, say of annary yellow silk—though any desired colour scheme may be worked out, the darker colours effective for afternoon—and a straight line, sleeveless frock of platinum gray chiffon or Georgette (you can make both in a trice, with or without a pattern), the neck and sleeve edge finished with pearl beads.

The beautiful originality of this frock lies in its trimming, which is an applique of half inch, tinsel edged ribbons and ribbons—the latter you know to be the narrow ribbons that come on all the packing candy boxes—in the pastel shades of lavender, pale pink, pale green, soft, pistachio blue and canary yellow—to link the frock with the slip. The design may be bow-knots or scrolls or any pattern that appeals to one, and one doesn't need a pattern for the charm of the design lies in its

DID YOU KNOW—

THAT Paris has lost her heart to silver beads—for no other reason than the fact that they are different and lovely? They are to be had in choker necklaces and ball earrings. THAT the graceful collar of willow ostrich is now being worn on smart coats and wraps in place of the fur scarf? It is mounted on chiffon and is worn both in the day time and evening.

A Cool Restfulness Characterizes Summer Furnishments

The poet has told us that "The great world spins forever down the ringing grooves of change." And life proves to us that this is best; for nothing is more deadly or more fatal than monotony, whether it be in one's work, one's pleasures or one's surroundings. For the average housewife there is no small measure of monotony, since household tasks are bound to be repetition, and a sort of repetition wherein there is little variety. So it is pleasant to contemplate the fact that with the changing surroundings and summer may demand a setting within doors as well as without. We are truly a very different people from our grim ancestors who wrenched a living from the soil, or, allied to build and furnish a home, part of which were closed except on very special days and Sundays.

We have passed out of the dominion of haircloth and walnut unrelieved by four and possessing little harmony and we have learned to use every room in the house and furnish every room comfortably and harmoniously. And while the furnishings of winter may be both comfortable and harmonious while furnace fires are kept, they lose the sort that we associated with the sun grows hot and heavy upholstery and draperies possess only an air of stuffiness. And, too, we have learned the value of the outdoor living room, the porch, with its sheltering awnings and extra sun-dappled shutters. We have learned to sleep, to eat, to live outside and so we have met an entirely new type of furniture and come to know it well.

It does not mean that all the furniture throughout the house must be moved away to storage, but it means a change in every room of the house, especially the rugs and hangings. Bright summer suns have a hateful way of dimming colours, so in place of soft pile rugs and velvet drapes, we have grass or fibre rugs—cool to the touch and cooler to look at—and drapes of chintz, or linen, or gingham, or cretonne. Slip covers make all the difference in the world in the way a room both looks and feels, and if one likes the may put away the pillows that are a part of her winter scheme of decoration and replace them with cretonne covered pillows that match or harmonize with her draperies. Some go so far as to refurnish their living room with willow, rattan or reed,

draperies, as well as the upholstery of the places themselves. They make use of the same flower colours that appear in the blossoms the bowls and vases will hold when the garden is in bloom, or the colours that appear in the artificial posies one may have all the year round.

Read furniture is, perhaps, most generally in use, for it is to be had at what the merchant calls "popular" prices, and is graceful and serviceable. It comes in colour that explain themselves—silver, gray, putty, peacock, Egyptian, walnut—or in the natural colour, in the latter event one applies the colour best liked, or keeps it natural, supplying colour in cushions and upholstery. It is equally appropriate for indoors and out, its



In Just Such A Restful Room One Takes Refuge From The Heat Of The Mid-Summer's Day.

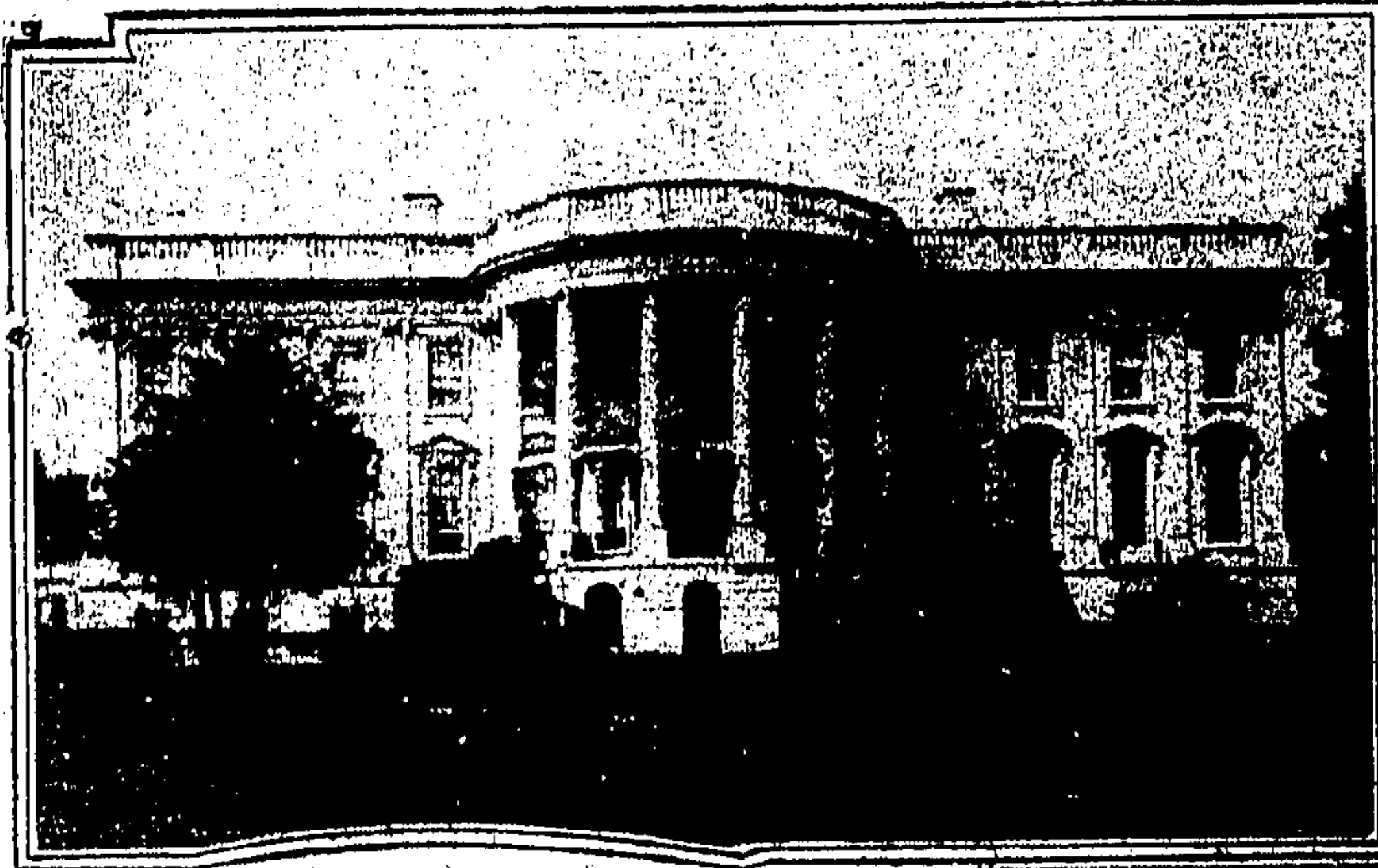
when there is no porch to be made into a summer living room, and then there is the delightful business of choosing "what" these furnishings shall be. Some prefer the painted furniture, of the sort that we associated with sets designed for a winter breakfast room; some incline to walnut or mahogany in a lighter type; but most prefer the eddily attractive, ready-for-hand, wicker pieces of both room and porch.

There is the furniture of Chinese origin—you remember it by its bulk, glass, chrome, or willow and wicker, far more gracefully and successfully than its westerner. There is French furniture in enamelled colours baked on, so thoroughly that there is little chance of their fading, running, and so forth. Fascinating colours, black with blue or orange stripes, black and white checks, and grey colours interwoven. There are infinite possibilities in these rather simple and yet so beautiful pieces of furniture. In the half-and-half arrangement by the picture,

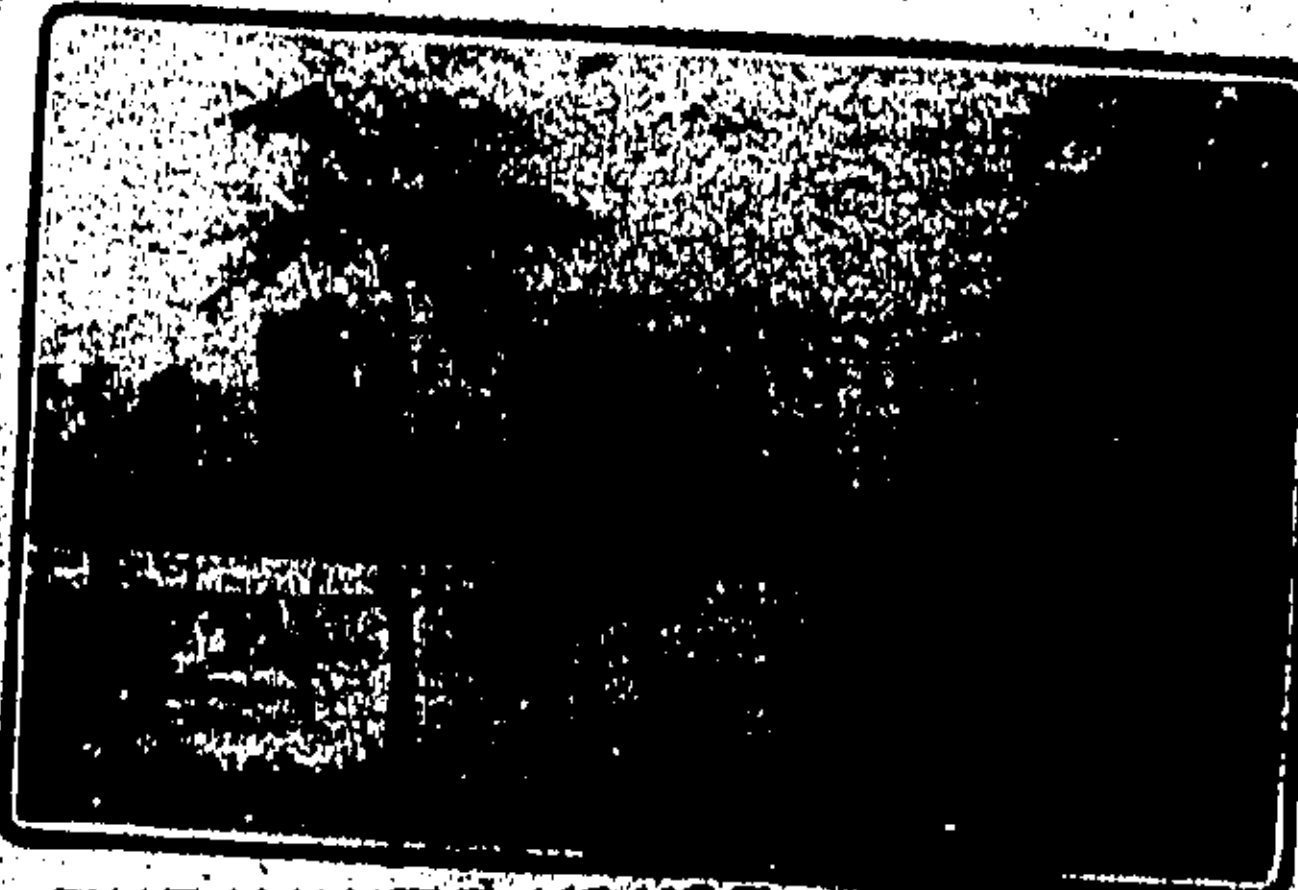
colour, and the colour of its cushions varying as the room is sunny or dark. It would be difficult to imagine the picture room in winter dress, at just this season of the year, yet one could easily visualize them as cold and uninviting when snow and ice were just outside the window. One most noticeable fact is the utter absence of the little things that usually clutter up our rooms in winter—summer seems to demand space, and a chance for the vagrant breeze to enter. There is much use of linoleum, especially in summer camps, for the edge that appears around the rug. It simulates a hardwood floor and is unobtrusively easy to keep clean. In both the picture room the curtains are light and airy; there are flowers or growing things; there is an air of lightness, no big, heavy, heavy-laden in any establishment. For the woman who is looking for something different in drapes for her French doors, there is a suggestion in the half-and-half arrangement by the picture.

Winter Furnishings, See It, Buy It, Use It, The Best of All Seasons Of The Year, Rugs, And Draperies

MOST EXPENSIVE HOUSE EVER BUILT



THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY—SOUTH FRONT



THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1850, NORTH FRONT, LOOKING ACROSS PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE



THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1850—SOUTH FRONT



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE AFTER ITS DESTRUCTION BY THE BRITISH IN 1814

The White House Has Been Swallowing Money At An Amazing Rate During the Last Century, and Few Multi-Millionaires Could Afford To Meet the Expenditures of Its Upkeep.

BY RENE BACHEL

It is really remarkable how much money has to be spent to keep the President's Palace, as it was called in the old days, in order. Beyond question, it is the most expensive house that ever was built.

It has been rebuilt twice, and, up to date, it has cost the nation nearly \$10,000,000, including repairs and furnishings. More than \$1,000,000 has been expended for furniture alone.

The building of the mansion was not fairly completed more than a dozen years before, in 1814, the British burned it, but already there had been many groans from Congress on the subject of its expense. Then, of course, it had to be reconstructed, and the cost of rebuilding was \$50,000, its contents having been completely destroyed.

The rebuilding was done in a substantial way in the expectation that little or no more money would be required for that purpose for an indefinite time to come. Yet, since then, every new incoming Administration has found the house in urgent need of new carpets, new draperies, new china, and goodness knows what else. Also extensive repairs.

Cost Grows Appear. Furthermore, as time went on, the

demands became steadily greater and greater. In early days it was customary for Congress to allow, every four years, \$14,000 for refurnishing and repairing the President's House, as it is called in the laws. But when Lincoln became its occupant the amount was increased to \$20,000. Evidently, however, that sum was inadequate, for Andrew Johnson asked for and got \$135,000, to fix things up properly.

When Grant, in his first term, said that \$135,000 more was badly needed, a member of the House Appropriations Committee exclaimed, "My God! The residence assigned to our President seems to be a permanent invalid!"

His view of the case was apparently confirmed when Grant, in his second term, called for an additional \$110,000 for refurnishing and repairs. Hayes was content with \$90,000. During the Garfield-Arthur Administration another \$110,000 went the same way. In Cleveland's first term the allowance was \$74,000; in that of Benjamin Harrison, \$90,000.

Mind you, the "palace" is a dwelling of no very great size, only two stories and basement, and allowances of the kind above mentioned are all extra woodwork of pine painted white. Any

including lighting and heating, servants' wages, etc., Congress appropriates a large sum annually. These, however, are merely running expenses, and have nothing to do with what is here being considered.

The Second Rebuilding. But it remained for Roosevelt to set the high mark. He decided that it would be a good idea to reconstruct the White House, and, having talked the matter over with his friend and crony "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, he had no trouble in obtaining for the purpose the enormous sum of \$555,000.

The original cost of building the mansion was \$333,207. Its reconstruction after it was burned by the British cost \$246,490. It will be observed that the two sums together totalled not much more than Roosevelt proposed to spend, and did spend, for what were in the main mere structural alterations.

The job could probably have been done for about one-fourth of what it cost. Part of it consisted in the erection of a small one-story brick building, semi-detached to be used for office purposes. It was of simplest imaginable construction, with doors and other woodwork of pine painted white. Any

builder, in those pre-war days, could have put it up for \$8,000, with a handsome profit; the taxpayers paid \$50,000 for it. Within recent years it has been doubled in size.

Improvements Planned.

The White House is built of brownish gray sandstone, a handsome material, but so frail and easily worn that weather that in an unpainted state it might be tumbling to pieces by this time. After its destruction by the British it was painted white, thereby acquiring its present name. During the Reconstruction, removal of paint from the walls revealed to view some of the old fire scars. The mansion is painted afresh every year.

There may yet be another rebuilding, though without change in the integrity of the structure as it stands to-day. Some years ago a model (still carefully preserved) of the White House as it ought to be was made, showing the mansion flanked by two noble wings of corresponding architecture, the latter extending backward and forming, with conservatories at the rear, a magnificent quadrangle.

According to this plan, the carrying out of which would cost about \$2,000,000, the beautiful view to the

south and toward the Washington Monument would be unobstructed as it is to-day. The wings would be of marble and concrete inclosing a steel framework.

The west wing might serve for executive offices, while the east wing would provide a grand saloon for receptions, with bedroom suites above. The mansion, as it now stands, would be untouched. It is properly to be regarded as a national monument and therefore sacred.

The first occupant of the White House after it was burned was President Monroe, and in his time it was illuminated by lamps and candles, while the only means of heating it was by open fires. It is a matter of record that incidentally to refurnishing the mansion, he paid \$20 for a bathtub. The tub, however, was merely one of those tinned-iron contraptions, still in common use in Europe, for which water is brought in pails.

When Bathing Was Unpopular. In those days there were no stationary bathtubs. Look back much less than a century, and you find that Boston had a law against bathing in winter. Water was too scarce for use in that extravagant and unnecessary way. In Philadelphia any one taking a bath

between November and April was subject to a fine. Bathing, indeed, was considered harmful; doctors warned their patients against it.

The first stationary bathtub was put into the White House sixty-five years ago. It was one of the first installed anywhere in the United States. That started a fashion, which spread rapidly, and soon it came to be regarded as a mark of refinement and culture to take a bath every Saturday night.

Although perhaps an "invalid" one must admit that the White House to-day is beyond all comparison the most luxurious and most admirably equipped palace in the world. Money for its improvement, and to augment its convenience, has never been spared. Its electrical equipment is the most intricate and most complete known anywhere.

There are in the White House one hundred and sixty-eight miles of electric wires, inclosed in iron-conduits. Switchboards control several distinct systems. There is the lighting system, which supplies current to 3,000 lamps. A power system operates fans that renew the air of the mansion every twelve minutes, run an electric elevator, and pump water into a huge tank under the roof. Lowering of the water a few inches starts the pump to refilling the tank, the process being automatic.

Everything Run By Electricity. There is an electric bell system, and a private telephone system. In the butler's pantry is an electrically-driven

dumbwaiter; also an electric plate-warmer, which can keep a thousand plates hot at one time. Watchmen's clocks and burglar alarms, as well as automatic fire alarms, are operated by electricity. The heating of the mansion is electrically controlled, so as to be kept 4 days at the desired temperature in winter. There is even an electric system for calling automobiles on reception nights, a big sign at the "helicopter" entrance displaying numbers in blazing letters.

This wonderful electrical equipment cost \$95,000. You see, the figures mount up. One begins to realize how it happens that the mansion swallows such immense sums of money. During the last fifty years half a million dollars have been spent on the improvement and upkeep of the grounds surrounding the White House.

In Monroe's time the grounds were an unsightly waste, embracing at that period a very extensive tract, which included all the area now known as the White Lot, as well as the hill on which the Washington Monument stands, and a small sheet of water called Babcock's Lake. The lake was drained, and thereby abolished, to prevent possible escape of its water beneath the foundations of the Monument.

Later, the tract took on the aspect of a well-kept farm. Half-a-dozen cows grazed on the meadows south of the White House. There was a fruit orchard where the great War, State and Navy building now stands, and the present site of the Treasury was a kitchen garden which supplied the Presidential family with fresh vegetables. Beneath the front portico (built by Andrew Jackson at a cost of \$19,000), was a dully, to which water was brought by an inch pipe from a spring in Franklin Square, six blocks distant.

Laying The Cornerstone. On the first day of October, 1792, George Washington laid with Masonic ceremonies, the cornerstone of the projected mansion. He and his wife walked through it, on a visit of inspection, in 1793, a few weeks before his death. Funds for building it had been furnished by Virginia and Maryland, the former giving \$125,000 and the latter \$72,000. As already stated, the cost of construction was \$333,207, and it was with some difficulty that Washington persuaded Congress to make up the balance.

The mansion was planned by a young Irish architect, named James Hoban, in imitation of the Spanish houses he had ever seen—that of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin. The Duke's house was copied after an Italian villa. This architectural speaking, the White House is a counterfeit of an imitation from an Italian original. Hoban designed it as a three-story structure, but so great was the public outcry against this extravagance that it was reduced to two stories and basement, with a frontage of 170 feet and a depth of sixty-eight feet.

In old days it was often spoken of as the Executive Mansion, and that title was officially retained until the coming of Roosevelt, who preferred the simple name White House. That is the name by which the American people know it, and by which in all likelihood it will continue to be entitled henceforward.

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The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1505
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Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (Hillside)	297
Mainland.	
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

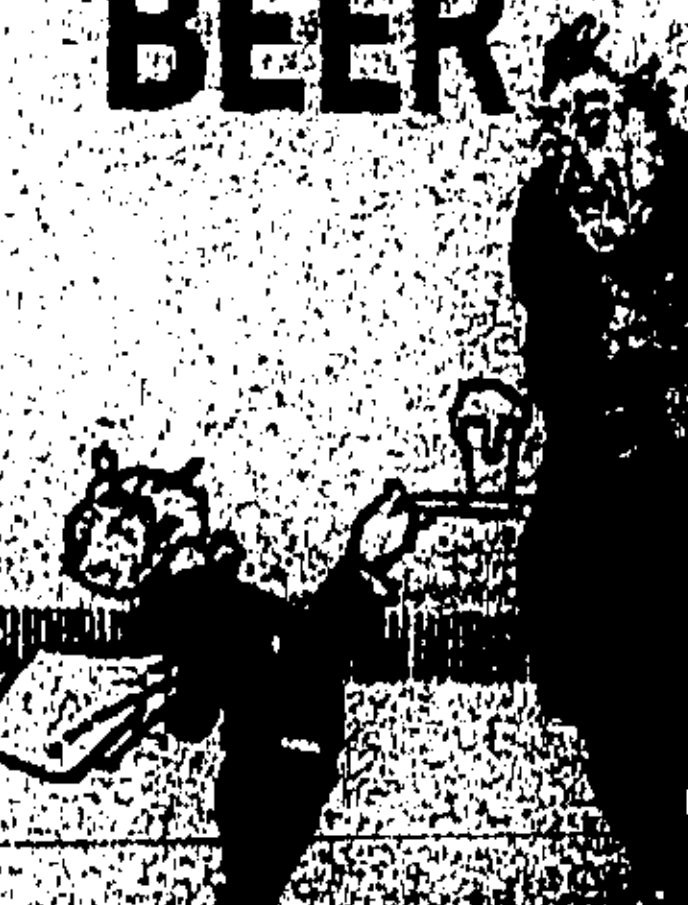
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ODDS AND ENDS

The Apple.

There is one article upon the beneficial properties of which all authorities appear to agree—namely, the apple. Though such a common fruit, many are not fully aware of the apple's valuable medical properties. It is claimed on its behalf that the apple is an excellent brain-food, owing to the amount of phosphoric acid it contains in an easily digestible form; that it excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth, assists the kidney secretion, prevents the formation of stone, obviates indigestion, and is one of the best preventives of diseases of the throat; and last, but not least, it is said, next to the lemon or the orange, to be the best antidote for the thirst and craving of those addicted to the alcohol and opium habits. This reads like the legend of the wonderful apple of Samarkand in "The Arabian Nights," the mere smelling of which was a remedy for every human ailment. Its botanical name *malum* (despite the long "n") is a libel, seeing it is all good. We have a couplet that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away," especially when eaten just before going to bed; and the Americans, who have always been great "boosters" of the fruit, have another jingle:—

Are you feeling kinder sick,
Like a rag the chickens pick?
Are you feeling cross and worried?
Wish, almost, you're dead and buried!

Eat an apple;
which, while not ranking high as poetry, reveals the proper spirit towards the apple. In 1905 the Americans started an "Apple Week," which bids fair to become a national institution, and very amusing are some of the notices that herald its advent—for example, "Eve viii. I. Adam viii. 1-2"—and now that Prohibition is in active operation they will doubtless be enlarged upon year by year, though, to judge from the recent increase in tea-drinking in the United States, the inhabitants are trying to drown their dryness in "the cups that cheer, but not inebriate." Following this lead a "Fruit Week" has been inaugurated in various centres of Great Britain, when a great amount of advertisement is focussed on the health value of fruit, and children are invited to compete for barrels of apples or boxes of oranges. Scotland has taken up the idea with enthusiasm.—James T. Johnston in "Chamber's Journal."

A Stepping Stone.
Domestic service should be an honourable calling. No woman should lose caste by doing it, any more than she loses caste nowadays by doing farm work. The remedy for the present state of things lies with the women. Let any house mistress, any daughter of the house who reads this article, look at her servants' quarters with seeing eyes, and ask herself how she would like to be condemned to live in them under like conditions. If she could not do it happily, then she must improve things. For, of course, domestic work, once the conditions are improved, should be but a stepping-stone to better things. A girl taking it up should do so with the intention of passing on to something better. She must go through the mail as the captain of a great liner with millions of money and the safety and lives of thousands in his care has begun by polishing the brass and knotting the rope ends, or the builder of bridges and dams began with the trifling drift jobs in the engineers' yards. So she will learn the ropes, not as my lady who stays in bed for breakfast and issues her orders knows them, but intimately, looking at things with the trained mind that can plan and arrange and see how improvements can be made. I can see no reason why a girl, a

domestic worker, should not look forward to being a great chef—cooking is an art, a minor art; but an art nevertheless—the caterer at some grand restaurant, the head of one of the big hotels, or she may collect around her a staff of workers, and engage to run blocks of flats.—Mary Gaunt in the "Women's Magazine."

The Piper of Preston.

A Scotsman was arrested and bound over for playing the bagpipes in the streets of Preston, Lancashire, owing to the annoyance he was causing the populace.

Piping down the valleys wild,
Piping songs of strange glee,
In the gloom where he was child
It might have gone down mightily,
But here it sounded from some sweet
Cave died in the open street—
A rich man rolled and died in the gutter,
And the curfew was led foul went
to utter.

Such as before he would only mutter:
"The very constable on point-duty
Doubled up, and then came down in
What is commonly called a
"beat."

(Slang a all right, for my name's Brownie.)

A dunsman with a dunsman
In a vision once I seen;
I wakened then a dunsman, ev,
But this bloke was far worse, in fact,
He made us all feel green.

O blighted larks are wild and fair!
I wish that he or I were there!
He was a man with wild hair,
He never to himself but said:
"This ain't my own, my native land,
I'm wandering in a far-southland."

And when his musical raptures
Swelled
The populace their wastebands held,
On their wild his lute made trees
Bow themselves, and so did he—
And men bent down and gripped
their knees.

And howled in mortal agony.
Then in the lullaby of this suffering
lay low
Three angry generations laid him
down.

And this the dirge the minstrel sang
then there:
"Alas! Why look me with un-
pleasant care?"
They answered did say:
"Hence loathed, melancholy,
Of those fends Haggis and blackest
Bannock born!"

(Quoth Echo: "Bannockburn!")
He was expelled that day,
That horrid shape with shanks and
kitts unholy.

And a sadder and a wiser man he
rose the morning morn.
Touchwood, in the "Holy Cross
Academy Magazine."

The Cat in France.

The cat holds a peculiar position in France, which is not unlike that of the dog (pointant) in the "Munich Guardian." For one thing, "Minette," as she is called, goes for walks, very often with a string round her neck. It is not as if it is common in the less fashionable parts of Paris to see a cat being drawn along on a string, protesting. It is true, but in value for the French do not recognise cat psychology as being anything special or apart. Moreover, French cats do not necessarily walk by themselves. On the "five guineas" every evening, the spectacle may be seen of a troop of cats being taken for their nightly airing. They walk gravely round a block of buildings, shaped like a triangle, and having as few crossings as possible. Sometimes they are greeted by a dog or two, but usually their numbers alone serve to keep the dog at such a distance that nothing but a few important remarks are possible. In the neighbourhood of the Halles, where cats congregate, there is every evening a sort of cat banquet. An elderly frequenter of the Halles collects stray food during the day, and makes a sort of banquet of bread, fishes' heads, and other delicacies, which is then served to the cat population late at night, when there is the least fear of its being disturbed. The cats know the exact time of the feast, and if it is late they congregate with all the appearance of impatient diners who will certainly refuse to tip the waiter if they are badly served.

The Land of Silhouettes.

The seaward edge of that Eastern country is flat—"flat as a map." It was once described by Robert Buchanan. In one region in particular it is a land of wastes, of rank and tussocky grass, of sedge waterways, of mud and ooze, and sometimes, for its waters are tidal, of incalculable floods that hide these things equally under their surface as far as the eye can reach. Where possible the land is tilled and cultivated to the edge of the inlets, though even then some salttings turned by the floods into salttings; but mostly it is a hopeless and irreclaimable waste, the undisturbed home of the sand-piper, the dunlin, and the curlew, and the black ooze of the channels is the breeding-place of crabs in unnumbered thousands. Half a mile inland you may find occasional farmhouses, but even on the deserted fringes man has not been beaten. From any point, mile after mile, as far as the eye can reach, stretch the earthworks he has built against his immortal foe, the sea that he has taken upon himself to hold and to bind, and against which still, old as are those barriers, year after year he sets his vigilance and renews his defences. There is something better than the merely geometrical in this long line of earth-walls; there is something noble, almost Roman. Their flat, narrow tops wind everywhere into a space that seems immeasurable; a space that would be almost, without meaning, but for the covering dome of cloud-flecked sky; there to tell you that you are still below and among finite things. There is a delight in that country, on a clear day, in the resting of the eye on the unbroken level distances, undisturbed by variations in land and water, and hardly by a tree (save perhaps for an occasional pollard willow clinging desperately to a dyke-side), a delight in the effect of space that is missing from the beauty of a hilly country.—L. A. Pavey in the "Adelphi."

Violets! Sweet Violets!

Sentimentally regarded, is not this the finest of street-curbs, finer even than the Edinburgh one—What'll buy my dulse and tang, dulse and tang, in other words seaweed? For the violet is a universal favourite, beautiful in colour and form, and in its best expression fragrant. The plant is at home on sunny banks, with its flowers half hidden among the leaves, sometimes not far off the ground, sometimes showing face, like a shy fairy, with a "dewy eye of blue." Ruskin said that it was seen most perfectly for setting off its colour, in group with primrose. Perhaps one of the reasons why we like the violet so much is to be found in the thrill of detecting the flower in its hiding-place. As Wordsworth said:—

A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye!
Another reason for man's liking for the sweet violet is that it appears so early. It is often ahead of the spring, and Byron called it "the Morning Star of all the flowers." It is sometimes known as the March violet. In Greece and South Italy it is even a flower of the winter, and Ruskin quoted in this connection, in the "Proserpina," the lines in one of Byron's songs:—

The spring it comes, the violet's gone,
The first-born child of the early sun.
With us, she is but a winter's flower;
The snow on the hills cannot blast her bower,
And she lifts her dewy eye of blue
To the youngest sky of the self-same hue.
It was the kind of question that Ruskin liked—Why Shakespear should call the violet "dim," while Milton called it "glowing." There is no difficulty as to the "glowing," for the colour, between full purple and blue, lights up the ground like a jewel, but why did Perilous speak of "violet dim"? Was it because the flower dim as it grows older, or when it fades, being pulled? Or was it that the colour, though strong and full of light, is at the same time subdued and quiet? We feel too clumsy to discuss these questions. Violets, sweet violets! The queen of all low-growing flowers in sweetness of scent, bearing yet another reason for its name, we all owe to the violet the perfume of our artificial flowers.

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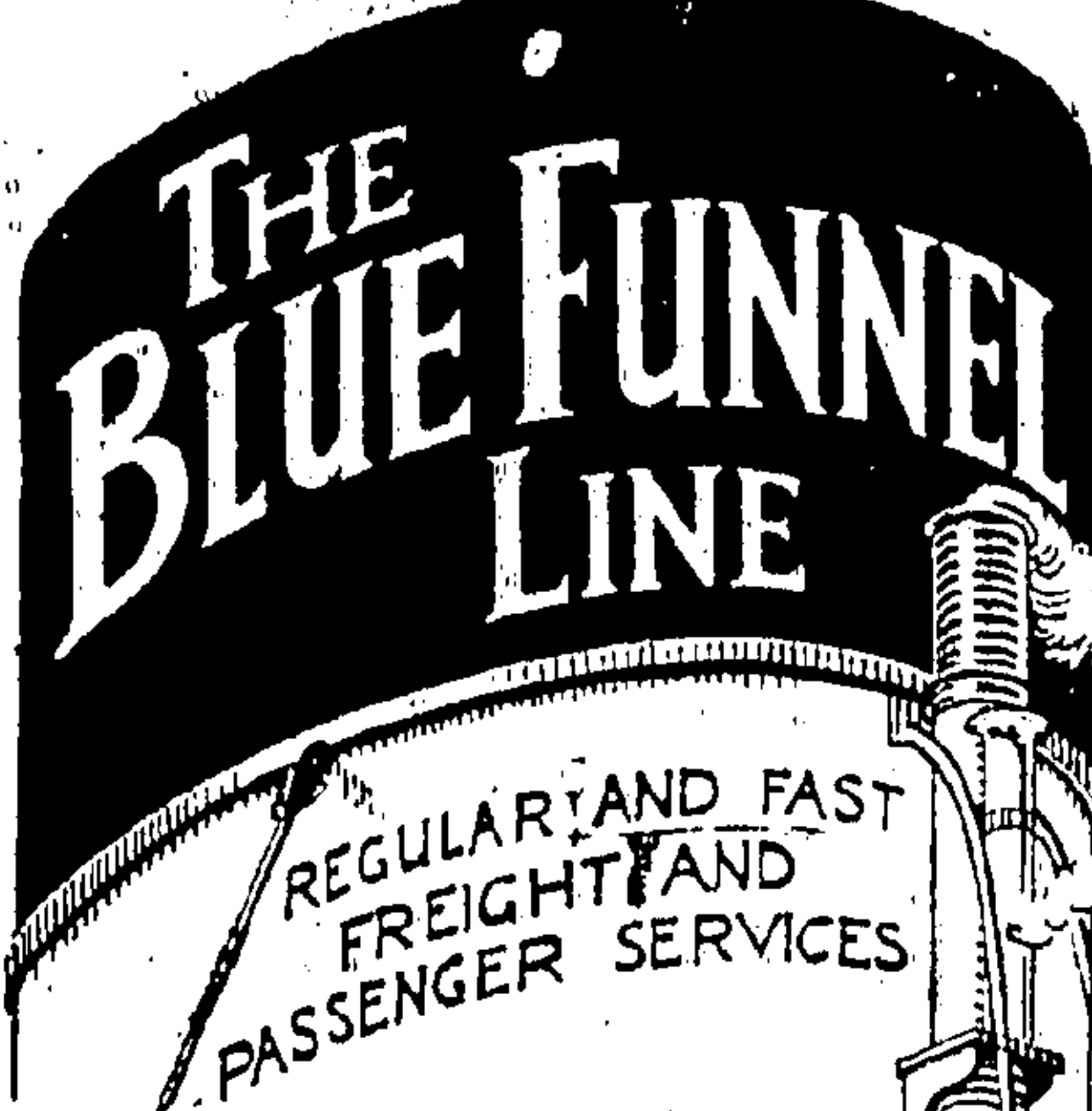
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Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.
The Radio Office will be closed from 4 p.m. to 8 a.m. until further notice.
Messages in code must have name of office included in text.
The public are advised that correspondence intended for Canton will be forwarded by the 9.15 train from Kowloon.
The Radio Office has reverted to its normal working hours, viz.:
G.P.O. Office 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Radio Office, 3rd floor, G.P.O. Building 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Postage stamps should be affixed in the right-hand top corner of the address side of all postal articles.

INWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
EUROPE via Negapatam, (Passenger only, London 15th Aug.)
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London 28th Aug.) Khyber
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
Canada, U.S.A. Japan Shanghai... Pres. Madison

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 18th Oct. Parcel 5 p.m. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong... Khyber 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
Hoihow, Amoy and Formosa... Khyber 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa... Khyber 9 a.m.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco 18th Oct. Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Amoy and Formosa... Khyber 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 20th Oct. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
Amoy... Khyber 1.30 p.m.
Straits and Ceylon... Khyber 1.30 p.m.
Manila... Khyber 2.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
Manila, AUSTRALIA & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 4th October. Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa... Khyber 5 p.m.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.
Bangkok, Amoy and Formosa... Khyber 5.30 a.m.
Saigon, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 17th Oct. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan... Khyber 5 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Sixth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, October 10, and Sunday, October 12, 1925 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Jockey Club, Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries will close at 12 o'clock on Saturday, September 26, 1925.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1925.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are called for the removal of night soil, twice daily, from the Rifle Range and W/T Station, Stonecutters. Apply Commanding Officer H.M.S. "Tamar" for particulars and conditions, etc.
R. A. YONGE,
Lieutenant-Commander,
Hongkong, 17th Sept. 1925.

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1925, at noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, namely:—

(1) That it is desirable to amalgamate this Company with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Sydney Hampden Ross of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid Chartered Accountant be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration to be determined subsequently.

(2) That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, of the other part be hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place on SATURDAY, the 17th day of October, 1925, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

LAMMERT BROS.

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Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., 1925, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell St. (For Account of the Concerned.)
One Case Blankets.
One Case Cotton Fancy.
One Case Madapolam.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS LIMITED

With reference to the offer of new shares dated the 15th May 1925 (made to the existing shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$7.50 per share was to be paid on the 30th June 1925 and the sum of \$5.00 on the 30th September 1925 the directors have decided (in view of the present condition of affairs) to extend these dates.

The date for payment of the first instalment is accordingly extended until the 30th September 1925 and the date for payment of the second instalment until the 31st December 1925.

As regards shareholders who take advantage of these extended times the new shares allotted to them will rank for dividend as from the 1st October 1925 in respect of half the nominal value thereof and as from the 1st January 1926 in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

Any shareholder who makes payment prior to the due date will be allowed interest at 7 per cent. per annum on the amount paid by him from the date of payment until the due date.

This notice will not affect those shareholders who make payment on the original dates, i.e. as regards the first instalment on the 30th June and as regards the second instalment on the 30th September. The shares to be allotted to them will in accordance with the original terms of the offer rank for dividend on one half the nominal value as from the 1st July 1925 and on the full nominal value as from the 1st October 1925.

By order of the Board
J. L. TAYLOR,
Managing Director,
Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Limited.

NOTICES.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company, the General Managers of the said Company on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the authorised capital of the Company (which is now \$6,000,000 consisting of 600,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each of which 598,247 have been issued) be increased to \$7,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued capital.

(2) That it is desirable to effect an amalgamation of the Company with the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, and that accordingly a Special Resolution of the shareholders of that Company but not otherwise) the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between that Company and its Liquidator of the one part and this Company of the other part be hereby approved and that the General Managers of this Company be authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with that Company and its Liquidator in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

(3) That the General Managers be at liberty to allot to the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, or his nominees three of the \$10 shares of this Company (credited as fully paid up) in respect of every five of the issued \$10 shares in that Company credited as paid up to the extent of \$6) and also for the convenience of the said Liquidator to issue such fractional certificates as the said Liquidator shall think necessary or desirable to enable him to divide the said shares in this Company in due proportions among the persons entitled to them.

(4) That the shares so allotted to the nominees of the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, shall rank for dividend and bonus as from the 1st day of January, 1925, and that fractional certificates shall confer no right to dividend.

(5) That such shares if any in this Company as shall be so offered as aforesaid and decline (but not the remainder of the new shares of this Company created by the first preceding resolution) be disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.



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7.15,
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THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 6th May, 1925, whereby a Final Call of \$3.00 per share was made payable on the 1st October, 1925, the General Managers have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to extend the time for payment of this Call.

Notice is accordingly hereby given that the date for payment of the Final Call is extended to the 3rd November, 1925, and that the "Form of Bankers' Receipt" already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the date thereof were the 3rd November, 1925.

For THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1918), LTD.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 18th Sept. 1925.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE following scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination to be held in December, 1925:—

- (1) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,115 per annum open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Boys.
- (2) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,115 per annum open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Girls.
- (3) Two Studentships of the value of \$1,115 per annum each open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools.

L. FORSTER,
Registrar,
11th September, 1925.

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